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VOL. XI NO. 292 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | | Connecting at Aden with | | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th Dec. | China | .. | | | 7,952 |
| 22nd ,, | Kashmir | .. | | | 8,965 |
| 29th ,, | Dongola | .. | Mongolia | * | 16,386 |
| 5th Jan. | Mantua † | .. | | | 10,902 |
| 12th ,, | Kaisari Hind X | .. | | | 11,430 |
| 19th ,, | Plassy | .. | | | 7 392 |
| 26th ,, | Dongola | .. | Narkunda | * | 16,227 |
| 2nd Feb. | Delta | .. | | | 8,097 |
| 9th ,, | Macedonia X | .. | | | 11,089 |
| 16th ,, | Malwa † | .. | | | 10,941 |
| 23rd ,, | Dongola | .. | Moldavia | * | 16,277 |
| 1st March. | Mantua | .. | | | 10,902 |
| 8th ,, | Morea X | .. | | | 10,911 |
| 15th ,, | Caledonia | .. | | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | Dongola @ | .. | Mooltan @ | | 20,700 |
| 29th ,, | Kaisar-I-Hind | .. | | | 11,430 |
| 5th April | Naldera X | .. | | | 15,993 |
| 9th ,, | Devasha | .. | Extrasteamer | | 8,092 |
| 12th ,, | Malwa | .. | | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | Dongola | .. | Maloja | * | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | Macedonia | .. | | | 11,089 |
| 3rd May. | Plassy | .. | China | .. | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, | Mantua | .. | | | 10,902 |
| 17th ,, | Dongola | .. | Mongolia | * | 16,385 |
| 24th ,, | Caledonia | .. | | | 7,622 |
| 31st ,, | Plassy | .. | Narkunda | * | 16,227 |

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Dec. | Margha | .. | 8,258 |
| 28th ,, | Mahana | .. | 8,965 |
| 11th Jan. | Domala | .. | 8,441 |
| 25th ,, | Mashobra | .. | 8,324 |
| 8th Feb. | Daigoma ‡ | .. | 5,800 |
| 22nd ,, | Morvada | .. | 8,193 |
| 7th March | Mandala | .. | 8,246 |
| 21st ,, | Dumana | .. | 8,600 |
| 4th April | Manela | .. | 8,303 |
| 18th ,, | Matiana | .. | 8,965 |
| 2nd May... | Domala | .. | 8,441 |
| 16th ,, | Mashobra | .. | 8,324 |

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Dec | Sicilia † | .. | 6,812 | |
| 28th ,, | Morea | .. | 10,911 | |
| 15th January | Soudan † | .. | 6,696 | |
| 25th ,, | Naldera | .. | 15,996 | |
| 2 st February | Sicilia † | .. | 6,813 | |
| 22nd ,, | China | .. | 7,952 | |
| 18th March | Soudan † | .. | 6,69 | |
| 24th April | Sicilia † | .. | 8,813 | |

† Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th ,, | Barpeta | .. | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports |
| 15th ,, | Vasna | .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 15th ,, | Chakla | .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 17th ,, | Vita | .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 26th Dec. | Karod | .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 29th ,, | Colaba | .. | Colombo and Rangoon. |

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with
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P. O. Box 122

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P. P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No 1220

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Maru | T. Okubora | 5363 | 28 Nov. | 15 Dec. |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6083 | 16 Dec. | 28 Dec. |
| Lima Maru | J. Koshikawa | 7250 | 28 Dec. | 17 Jan. |
| Penang Maru | H. Habaki | 5214 | 3 Jan | 17 Jan. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
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| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 123 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celebes Maru | T. Nishimura | 5863 | 26th Nov. | 10th Dec |
| Aedes Maru | Y. Miyabara | 7772 | 14th Dec. | 23rd ,, |
| Argun Maru | N. Ohno | 6609 | 25th ,, | 8th Jan |
| Ryujin Maru | M. Naito | 6152 | 29th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Burma Marn | H. Meguro | 4584 | 9te Jan. | 23rd. |

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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|---|---|---|
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| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
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| Hankow | | |

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## BANKING.

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Bank Street.
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SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 may be deposited in any one [illegible] January or 1st July. Deposits may be opened by any person and withdrawals [illegible] one or more cheques, or [illegible] cheque.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not often than once in a week. Depositors may withdraw money by post by cheques addressed to the Bank, payable in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any [illegible] multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit account subject to [illegible] notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four [illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Deposit accounts and at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on the Special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.
Authorised Capital [illegible]
Issued and Subscribed [illegible]
Called up [illegible]
Paid-up Capital [illegible]
Reserve [illegible]
Liability of shareholders [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:—
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—15, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY.—Interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] per annum from January to June and [illegible] per cent. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed [illegible] per cent. per annum on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates [illegible] on application.
[illegible] and SHARES purchased and sold [illegible] commission.
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H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager.

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The above will be on view on the day of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
18353

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**Every additional word—One Anna.**

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A 18341

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A 18337

WANTED—An experienced and influential SALESMAN for canvassing inments for Cutlery, Sundries, Hosiery, Piece goods, etc. Apply with testimonials and capacity to Box No. 9918, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R9227

WANTED—A competent man for General Secretarial Work, must know English and Gujrati well. Those acquainted with general business practice, accounts, shorthand and typewriting will be preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9910, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R9230

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B R9199

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B R9206

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K R9225

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T29

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### PHOTOGRAPHS.

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All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

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18154

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JA 18354

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE SIND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Sukkur (Sind) Sub.Overseer Class (Session Jan. to Sept. 1924)—Applications in the prescribed printed forms should reach the undersigned by the 19th December. 1923. Admission Rules and Forms supplied free on request—N. CHOWDHURI, B. Sc., B. E. C. E., Principal.
M R9211

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
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### SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS!

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackburn Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark 111 which equals Textilaties
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD.
(Late Weaving Supplies),
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE.

I former partner of the Acme Automobiles (A concern dealing in Motor accessories in Bombay) hereby declare and inform all public that I have severed all connections with the aforesaid concern after settling all the accounts till 30-10-1923. Now Mr. MAGANLAL JAMNADAS MEHTA, is solely responsible for the transactions and liabilities that may be carried on or incurred in the name of the abovementioned concern (viz. Acme Automobiles) I have nothing to do with it.

Bai MOTI KANJI,
widow of Gandhi Jadavaji Mavaji.
1st December, 1923. R9231

### AUCTION SALE OF PULLEYS.

IN pursuance of the terms of the High Court Decree in Suit No. 2428 of 1923 dated 31st July, 1923, the undermentioned articles will be put up for sale by Public Auction on 17th December, 1923, at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Omiar Founding & Engineering Co. Ltd., Love Lane, near Byculla Bridge Bombay.

One, C. I. Split Pulley 46" diam. 4 grooves, 5" bore, key cut, 1 3/4 rope.
Two, C. I. Split Pulleys 42" diam. 4 groove 3" bore, key cut, 1¾ rope.
One, C. I. Split Pulley 42" diam. 2 grooves 3" bore, key cut, 1¾ rope.

(Sd.) A.F. WALTERS.
Receiver in Suit No. 2428 of 1923.
18301

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Acting ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona. The appointment is likely to be a continuous one, but it will not be permanently vacant until 10th March, 1923.

The pay of the post, which is in the Bombay Educational Service is Rs. 250-20-550-efficiency bar-20-650, and the holder is also eligible for a Selection Grade of Rs. 650-30-800. A candidate with special qualifications may be appointed on an initial pay in excess of Rs. 250. Preference will be given to a candidate with European academic and practical qualifications, and with previous teaching experience. The subjects to be taught are:—Prime Movers, oil, gas, steam, hydraulic, etc. Applications, stating caste, age, theoretical and practical qualifications and experience, with copies of certificates should reach the Principal before 22nd December, 1923.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expense.

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering
Poona, 8th December, 1923. C18328

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS 1923

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 100 miles and at 1½ fares to Intermediate class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays. For periods of availability, etc. see the Notices exhibited at stations.

F.J.H. SIEVWRIGHT
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
18358

### FOR SALE

OIL MILL AND SOAP FACTORY

THE undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a Soap Factory and an Oil Mill, both fully equipped and in good working condition. For description of property and further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

B.K.S. AIYAR.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
C18338

### BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 8557 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 239887 to 239891 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Sherbanubai Molidina Lalji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered address Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date thereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 13-12-1923
HARKISONDAS SHIVJI DALAL.
R9219

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
AND
OF THE AMRITSAR BANK, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)
NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of half anna in the rupee (making Re. 1-1-0) has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the Creditors of the Company at the Liquidation Office No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore, on and from FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1923, or on any subsequent day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
Lahore, 1st December, 1923.
C18356

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
AND
OF THE
PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(In Liquidation)
NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of eleven pies in the Rupee (making Re. 1-3-11) has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the Creditors of the Company at the Liquidation Office, No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore on and from FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1923, or on any subsequent day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
Lahore, 1st December, 1923.
18355

### NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE HOLDERS of Shares of the above Company, the numbers whereof are given in List No. 1, below have applied neither for the first nor the second Return. The holders of shares the numbers whereof are given in the List No. 2, below have not applied for the second Return. They are requested to do so at once. In case of Shareholders who have died, their legal representatives will be required to produce proper representation operating in Bombay before payment of any Return can be made.

Bombay, dated this 6th day of December, 1923.

LIST NO. 1.

261, 341, 365, 366, 371, 373.

LIST NO. 2.

307, 370, 386, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 438, 507.

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
LESLIE BLUNT,
MATHURADAS VISSONJI,
Liquidators.
R9222

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for laying set-stone pavement on 9 ins. cement concrete foundation along (1) Musjid Bridge Road, (2) Elphinstone Bridge Road, (3) Gibbs Road and (4) Harkness Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
C 18360

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALU SARANG STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Executors of the Mortgagee and on account of and at the risk of Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and Bai Hawabai, widow of Haji Ismail Khamissa and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage dated the 9th day of September 1914 made between the said Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and Bai Hawabai widow of Haji Ismail Khamissa of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises of the under mentioned property.

All that piece of Fazendari ground admeasuring 14½ feet in breadth and 70 feet in length be it a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 111 and Street No. 50 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Balu Sarang Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay Sub-District Mandvi and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Balu Sarang Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by a land formerly of Umla Khatri and now belonging to Abdul Rehman Masjid on or towards the North by the house of Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and on or towards the South by the land formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now belonging to Mahamadali Sheik Sharafali and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors or to the undersigned.
Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS AND ASSORTED SPOONS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Esmailji of Abdul Rehman Street.

4 cases containing 250 dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle lock Co.).
9 cases containing 900 Dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle Lock Co.)
20 cases containing 144 gross, Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons (Dodgt and Seymour, Ltd).

By order of N. H Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3321 of 1921 (Nathumal vs. Ishersing).

1 Godrej Safe D quality.—Mehta boxes, one carpet, copying press etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Strong built second hand Tonga.
1 Arab horse.
A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Tack and Trapper Novice.
1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.
1 Henderson Motor Cycle with side car 8 H.P.
1 Hudson Motor Car (super six) 7 seater guaranteed in first class order throughout.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th December 1923.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CALLED "DADY BATLIBHOY TERRACE" SITUATE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD AND CUMBALLA HILL ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December 1923 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell on the premises in one lot by public auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Proving Executrix and Executors of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manockji Bhiwandiwalla the deceased mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under Indentures of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1917, and of Further Charge dated the 2nd December 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy of the one part and the said mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manockji Bhiwandiwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453) four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, New No. 2290 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 2/7066 together with the messuage tenements and bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3395, 3395 (3) and street No. 61 B. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Behlibomjee and on or towards the West by the property of Maneckjee Dorabjee Butcher and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors and Executrix of the said deceased mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manockji Bhiwandiwalla at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummun Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1923.

## AUCTION SALE

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1923, at 2-6 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, broken rice, Ramagraph records, loose coir yarn, 4 chests tea, 18 cases liquor, C I pipes, spelter, stove parts, fireworks, 10 cases empty soda bottles wire nails, hoops, envelopes, tin plates, 14 iron bars, cocoanuts, 26 pieces tele stores, sample tinware, old clothes, 250 cases glass globes for hurricane lanterns, glass bottles, machinery, parcel cement, galvanized sheets 3 cocoa-de-mer, lanterns, rice, iron plate, coir yarn, advertising matter, 2 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 4 cases aniline dye 5 cases electric shade globes, window glass (small), 18 bundles hoops, 6 casks engine oil, small tiles, 142 teakwood rafters lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagaon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse. Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1923.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sheher Numa," next to "Morlow Mansions" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order high class household dining, Drawing and bed room furniture by well known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room Chairs Side Boards, dinner Wagons, one complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, Drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, Book stands, file cabinets, Silver Show cases, Ornaments Hat Stands teapoys, One Remington Portable typewriter, One Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Complete set of Red room furniture, Chinaware Brassware, Rich Electroplated wares.

Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Old Nagpada Cross Street advertised for sale on MONDAY, the 24th instant has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1923.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PRESENTATION ARTICLES, MARBLE STATUES, SUIT CASES, LEATHER HAND BAGS, MOUTH ORGANS, VENETIAN FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, BIG WESTMINSTER CLOCK, CUCKOO CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dady House, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

Big and small marble statues, venetian fancy gilded furniture, presentation articles, electric chandeliers, fitted and unfitted small and large suit cases, big Westminster clock, lady's writing letter cases, big and small cuckoo clocks, gilded coffee set, grape bunches, electric shades, big fancy mirror, glass baskets, for fruits and flowers, collar boxes, pocket brushes, jewellery cases, bundles of real gold and silver threads for embroidery work, leather hand bags, gold and silver pencils, fancy goods, brass baskets, mouth organs, office furniture, foot mats, white zinc paint wire mattings, kiwi boot polishes, vacuum slippers, thermometers, barometers, motor goggles, umbrella covers, alarm watches, tyre protectors telescopes, compasses and such other fancy goods, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SALT MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TO BUY SALT PANS, PROPERTIES, BUNGALOWS AND HOUSES, BHATTY FIELDS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the Salt Pans, Properties, Dwelling Houses and Bungalows, including one very valuable bungalow, opposite Moti Masjid in Uran, and Bhatty Fields, and vacant pieces of land at Pen, Panvel, Uran, Sheva and Karanja Talukas in the Colaba District

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.
No. 29 of 1922.

Haji Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdoolla Bhaijee ..... An Insolvent.
G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee ..... Petitioner.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvent Hajee Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaijee and in pursuance of Orders of the Insolvency Court dated the 6th day of September 1922, the 5th day of September, 1923, and the ..... day of December, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the undermentioned properties, salt pans and vacant pieces of land free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

(1) All the 1,895 salt pans situate in the Talukas of Panvel, Uran, Sheva and Karanja in the Colaba District.

(2) All the twenty-one immoveable properties consisting of land, houses and bungalows situate in different villages.

For a complete description of the said properties and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
ARMY, NAVY & A. F. I. BOXING TOURNAMENT.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
GLADYS COOPER
in
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
THIRD CHAPTER.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
STAR FILM'S LTD.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
presents
To-night and during this Week
Second and last Instalment
of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
The Greatest motion picture the World has ever known.
SEE
The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellions by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stagecrafts.
also
PATHE GAZETTE AND A SELECTED COMIC.
Daily four shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat: Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For the help of Maharashtriya Mofa Vachanalaya.
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.
AKACHA PYALA
Rates excluding amusement Taxes. } 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA.
*Proprietors.*—Pendharkar & Chanekar.

VIII OLYMPIADE,
PARIS 1924.
BOMBAY TRIALS
WILL BE HELD ON THE
COOPERAGE
Dec. 14th Marathon Race only
Start. 4-30 P. M.
Saturday December 15th.
First Race 3-30 P. M.
ADMISSION RUPEE ONE.
Soldiers in Uniform 0-8-0

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FETE
IN
St. Xavier's College Grounds.
CONCERTS
SIDE-SHOWS—STALLS—
FUN AND FROLIC
FROM
Friday, 14th Dec.
COME—BRING YOUR FRIENDS.
Help a Good Cause.


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12.

S S Colaba, Law, Rangoon
S S City of Calcutta, Brown, Liverpool

### DEPARTURE.

Dec. 12.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Dara, Jones, Mauritius
S S Barpeta, Beedle Busreh
S S Simla, Bruce, Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Nippon for Trieste
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba 3899 tons, Captain S R Law, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4980 tons, Captain Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dara:—The T M Company's steamer Dara, 3083 tons, Captain H Jones, will sail today from harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Simla:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Simla, 3811 tons, Captain T Bruce, will sail to-dy from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 14/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 China 4161 London 15/12, M M and Co.
3 Dongola 4742 Aden 29/12 M M & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
6 Khandalla 3289 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
7 Margha 5091 Leith 14/12 M M & Co.
9 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
9 Elysia 4002, Liverpool, N F Graham & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
12 Simla 3510 Colombo 14/12 Graham and Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, K N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
16 Recca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vasna 2043 Busra 14/12 M M and Co.
C & R Mirzapore 4135 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
D & E Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 12/12 N Y. Kaisha.
F Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F., S S N Co.
H Barpeta 1876, Basrah 13/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 K'chi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B S N Co.
Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Ansa due about 26th December Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 11th December, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K.
Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

### EXPORTS.

Dec. 12.

S S China for London—23 bundles woollen carpets A Azizullaoff; 28 bales cowhides tanned Laddhabhoy Tharsia; 3 bales sheep's skin Jamalbhoy Shariff & Sons: 2 bales goat's skin Jamalbhoy Shariff and Sons; 28 bales lamb's skin Thos Cook & Sons; 11 bundles fishing nets Cowasjee Pallonjee; bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 500 cwt dillseed A Durst; 200 cwt linseed A Durst; 6 bales sheep skin M Ladwell; 1 case silverware Thos Cook & Sons.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—74 bales wool raw C Ramsurup; 20 bales wool raw G Gumanmal.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—103 casks goat skin Charles Book & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa—1001 cwt Indian linseed Gorio Ltd; 336 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa for Naples—70 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—5 pots essencede palma rosa Volkart Bros; 999 cwt Indian groundnut Ralli Bros: 500 cwt Indian mowra-seed Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—160 bales country cottonfly K Umedchand; 30 bales country cottonfly A H Sakoor.

S S Lechenfels for Hamburg—4 pots palma rosa Volkart Bros.

S S Lechenfels for Antwerp—2 bales oily cotton waste L Ebrahimjee; 115 bales country cotton fly P H Vasa.

S S Recca for Antwerp—6 bales Indian goat hair H K M Gatha; 330 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Recca for Hull—8000 cwt Indian cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Hull—2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus; 24000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 400 cwt dillseed A Durst.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Dunkirk—523 bales Indian raw cottoa G K Kaisha; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 110 bales Indian raw cotton E Spinner; 432 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 200 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Antwerp—880 bales Indian raw cottoa Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Hamburg—110 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 330 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 65 bales Indian raw cotton N Rajaram & Co.

S S Margha for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Iris for Genoa—55 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 2000 cwt Indian castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice—880 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Nippon for Trieste—220 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand; 495 bales Indian raw cotton J A Begbie & Co; 251 bales Indian raw cotton B Gordhandas.

S S Vego for Dunkirk—1785 bales Indian cotton f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Scindia for Hongkong—20 cases sharkfins A Chagla; 30 cwt gum arabic T Hormasjee; 22 cwt gum olibanum T Hormasjee; 23 cwt khismiss T Hormasjee; 15 cases Indian butter Staffao & Co.

S S Scindia for Shanghai—500 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 40 drums Indian turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

S S Hokodoti Maru for Osaka—7 cases Indian pearl beads Allen Bros & Co.

S S Hokodoti Maru for Kobe—300 bales Indian raw cotton Suzuki & Co; 2300 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Hokodoti Maru for Nagoya—400 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Hokodoti Maru for Moji—700 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Hokodoti Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapur for Osaka—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapur for Kobe—2000 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton H Rambhagat; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

Dec. 12.

S S Margha from London, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—80 cases medicine; 500 cases gin; 35 cases whiskey; 20 cases ginger; 30 gls mineral oil; 151 casks tallow; 132 cases boot polish; 26 cases venegar; 69 packeges hops; 255 cases biscuits; 60 cases syrup; 77 bags barley; 175 bales old newspaper; 20 bags gelatine; 27 cases soap; 32 cases coffee; 1493 kegs paints; 90 kegs white lead; 39 casks colour; 21 cases candles; 30 cases tarpentine; 80 bles wool; 30 bales old clothing; 51 cases castor oil.

S S Ahamadi from Basrah, Agents, C S N Co—10584 bundles wet dates; 990 bags dry dates; 450 bags wheat.

From Mohameran—4807 bundles wet dates; 32 bags beans.

From Bushire—450 bags almonds; 10 cases attari; 17 bundles skins; 901 bags gum; 48 bales cotton; 10 bags pistachu; 371 bundles wet dates; 76 bags poppy seed.

From Buncer Abbas—89 bags figs; 298 bags almonds; 68 bags gum; 245 bags resins; 25 bales cotton; 33 buncles skins; 649 bags dates; 1 bundle specie; 27 bags attari.

S S Dogra from Surabaya, Agents [illegible] Co—7782 bags sugar; 35 drums arrack.

From Pekatongoa—3473 bags sugar.

## HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### CHARITABLE GIFT BY HINDU WIDOW.

### VALIDITY AFTER DONOR'S DEATH.

Manilal Maganlal Manager of the Borsad Jain Shala ..... Appellant (orig. deft. 1)
Versus
Chimanlal Chhotalal and others. ... Respondents (orig. ptffs).

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. N. V. Desai, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, confirming and varying the decree of Mr. H. K. Mehta, Sub-Judge of Borsad.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The plaintiff filed this suit to recover possession of the plaint properties together with Rs. 147 as compensation for occupation and use by the defendant and mesne profits till date of recovery of possession. The properties admittedly belonged to one Damodar Jechand who died leaving a widow, Ujambai and a son, Motilal. Motilal died about June 1900 leaving a widow Bai Hira and a son Varjivan who died in 1901. Hirabai died about the 25th October 1905, Ujambai having died some time before Hirabai. The plaintiffs claimed the plaint properties as the reversionary heir after Hirabai's death. They stated that the plaint properties were given in gift by the said Hirabai to the Jain Shala in Borsad, that Hirabai had only a widow's interest in the said properties and had no right to make a disposition of those properties and that the said act was void and inoperative after her death.

The defendant No. 1 who is the manager of the Jain Shala stated that Motilal died leaving an estate worth Rs. 25,000, that Bai Hira with the consent of her mother-in-law Bai Ujam had in 1902 made a gift of the plaint properties to the Borsad Jain Shala for securing religious merit (punya) for the souls of her deceased husband and son that the properties were in his possession as manager since the date of the gift; that the properties were of a small value and that Hirabai, possessed of an estate worth Rs. 25,000, was entitled to make this gift under the Hindu and Jain law. That the gift was made with the consent of the plaintiff and the plaintiff's son had also passed a writing admitting the said gift. That recently his caste was divided into factions and the plaintiff, being in the opposite faction, had filed this suit at the instigation of some people of the opposite faction, that, though the gift was oral he was for more than 12 years in adverse possession of the properties and had thus acquired a legal title to the same.

At a very late stage of the case the defendant No. 1 relying on a document passed by the manager of the Jain Shala to Bai Ujam and produced by the plaintiff himself contended that the transaction in suit was not a gift but a trust for a religious and charitable purpose and was, therefore, valid in law.

LOWER COURTS' FINDINGS.

The First Court held that Bai Hira was entitled to make the gift of a very small portion of the estate for religious and charitable purposes and that the transaction in suit was in reality a trust for a religious and charitable object and not a gift and was therefore, vailed and accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

The plaintiff appealed from that decision and the Lower Appellate Court confirmed the decree of the First Court so far as it related to lots Nos. 2 and 3 as the claim in that respect was time-barred and as regards lot No. 1 it held that the transaction in suit was a gift and not a trust for a religious or charitable object and was consequently invalid as it was not made by a registered instrument as required by section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act. That no legal title, therefore, passed to the defendant No. 1 and so as regards Lot No. 1 it varied the decree of the first court and passed a decree for possession in plaintiffs' favour.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The defendant No. 1 appealed to the High Court from this decision. Their Lordships after hearing arguments of the Counsel held that there was no gift by Bai Hira and so the defendant No. 1 acquired no title whatever to the plaint properties and accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the Respondents.

## CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, December 13.)

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.**

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd v Raja Bahadur Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji, Dastur & Co
680-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ayam, Ayshboy Abdul Husein, Motichand and D.
4266-21—Bhaishanker K and G. Cassum Deoji v Keshaolal Sakhidas Sanghani and others, Mulla and M. In Person, Amin and D.
4311-21—Payne and Co., Balashanker Jaishanker v Bhausoshanker Jaishanker Rawal and another, Madhowji and Co.
3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai v Dharmsy Jetha and Co, Raghuaya N and Co.
4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabushiki Ltd v Harichand and Co., Judah and S.
3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.
4363-21—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal v Ranchoddas Anandji, Mehta L and Co.
1982-18—Mulla and M, Haji Jan Mahomed Musa v Baku bin Salum Basrai and another, Crawford B & Co.
1228-19—Merwanji K and Co, Sirdar Narayenrao Balia v G A Grant and Co., N C Dalal and Co.
1461-18—N C Dalal and Co. Vithaldas Karsandas v The Alembic Chemical Works Co Ltd, Amin and D.
1904-22—Captain and V. Talaksy Korsy and others v Tokersy Jivraj and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2564-20—Mulla and M, Jamnadas Narsidas v Narayandas Dwarkadas, Mehta L and Co.
1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co Ltd v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2980-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Surana Dalal and Co., v Nundlal M Bhuta, Mehta L and Co.
200-22 [illegible] and D, The Bombay and Mofussil Grass Trading Co v Jethabhai Dulabhdas Shah, Motichand and D.
3131-20—Himalai T and Co Amratrai A Baxi v Bholabhai Chotalal and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2033-22—Jehangir M and S, Dayaram Narayan v Dhanu Laxman and another, Mantri and Co.
3422-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhimji Ramdas v Dr. Sorabji M Khambatta, Merwanji K and Co.
2947-20—Madhowji and Co, Sudashiv N Harite v D S Mane, Daphtary F and D.
2389-22—Vachha and Co, Fakir Mahomed Habib and another v Jusab Noormahomed, Payne and Co.
1591-22—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Khimji v Devji Waghji and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
2237-22—Madhowji and Co, Gopal Malhar Bakre v Shri Shahur Agency, Vachha and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.**

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3558-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Haji Haroon v Ayub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.
1841-23—Khandwalla and C, Joharmal Uttamchand, Mukhram Pratap Narayan, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

9019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.
2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.
281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.
1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v E J Mistry, M B Chothia.
1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.
265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.
4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.
1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.
3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.
4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.
2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.
1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalha, Bhishanker K and G.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.**

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4883-21—Amin and D, Umarsi Devji v Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT.

2700-23—Rele and Co, Goolam Rassool Nanoomia Kazi & Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kader and another, Wadia G and Co.
25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payn and Co.
15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co., Ramchand Hardayal and others v Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B & M, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.
1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.
4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.
1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Kanga and Co.
4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malbar Timber Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4095-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Nooriel and Co, Mirza and M.
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.
3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.
3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.
2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.
1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.
2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarapchand, N C Dalal and Co.
3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.
3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsandas Vallabhdas, In Person.
2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.
3716-23—Chub and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.
2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

## IMPORTANCE OF NATURE IN MODERN ART.

### BY COUNT STEPHAN DE LABIENSKI.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH, BY KESHO RAM SABARWAL.

(This article by the Polish artist Count Lubienski was to be published in one of the Tokyo periodicals, either in English or Japanese, but the devastation wrought by the Earthquake and Fire has forced everything into a state of confusion, and I take the liberty of presenting the same to the readers of the Chronicle, in its English garb).

TRANSLATOR.

It is on the bosom of nature that the art first took its birth. It is again towards nature that the actual artistical creative energy is directed. After the era of academic and rigid forms and after the various complications of individual creative trials of the modern times, art again tends to simplicity and the body longs for new and more natural surroundings.

Ethnical art becomes the source of inspiration. Forests, fields and gardens are, furthermore, the backgrounds of artistical festivals. Everywhere the ancient Greek spirit becomes a guiding force. The beauty of "Dionisos" and "Orpheus" mysteries, the joy of the ancient open air plays and the charm of olympic performances—all these spread over the surface of the globe and render invaluable assistance for the regeneration of real education. The simple "English" gymnastic which develops merely the physical energies as well as discipline is not sufficient enough, because it does not contribute to the development of artistical creation and pure beauty.

Monsieur Jacque Daleroze, professor of a middle school in Geneva, Switzerland, brings all these endeavours to a certain synthesis. Elaborating his system, he produces a real revolution in the European pedagogy. Following Daleroze's example, many of the middle an primary schools have introduced the so-called rhythmical gymnastics and open air dances. In Paris, Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora Duncan, goes so far that he dresses his pupils in ancient Greek costumes and then allows them to walk into the streets dressed as such. The tendency in Europe and America now is to surround young people with nature and its beautiful atmosphere. In Japan too life is still closely connected with nature. We need not go far from Tokyo to see the open air festivals.

The writer of these lines will never forget the lasting impression left upon his soul and mind when he witnessed the dance named "Kashima" performed on the seashore of Atami, during the summer festival of July, by the fishermen of that well-known and pretty little "Riviera of Japan". After several rehearsals under the refreshing beams of the moonlight, 30 youngmen from the fishermen's families had learnt the art from their skilful masters. On the auspicious noon of the festival day, all of them gathered on the beach, dressed in white kimonos, and singing an old song and playing on different musical instruments, they moved rhythmically and danced on the marvellous accompaniment of the periodical thunder of the coming waves.

Besides the above mentioned marvellously accomplished dance, there are many other similar festivals in Japan, and it would require volumes to describe them all. Dances and such other beautiful forms of nature which in their primitive beauty are slowly disappearing from Europe are, fortunately, still preserved here and could be a powerful source of inspiration for young artists and poets. In order to accelerate the regeneration of art, in Western countries, we have to draw from the fountain of Greek wisdom, but here, in Japan, it is quite sufficient to receive inspiration from the ever green spirit of the country, its songs and festivals. But, unfortunately, Japanese do not realise the depth and wealth latent in their own ethnical creations. The only thing they do is to copy and repeat the forms of their ancient religious, Samurai and court dances as well as "No" performances. These ancient dances and performances are beautiful indeed but are founded upon dead and inactive forms which are too perfect and accomplished to be capable of regeneration. There exist nowadays another group of young Japanese who on the contrary take their inspiration from a section of society in the Western countries. And we see to-day that the so-called social dances in their lower, banal and style-less shapes are now a fashion among the youngmen of Japan, so much so that they are being carefully studied in certain schools. Even in the primary schools and kindergatens, the artificial and rigid foreign modern dances are made to influence the education of little children who by and by cease to understand the beauty of a real, inspired and simple performance with an ever living spirit—such dances as are closely united with nature and express the still existing powerful and splendid Japanese soul and its very wealthy native creation.

It is a source of great pleasure for me to congratulate Mr. Tsubouchi who has done a yeoman's service to his Motherland by his translations of Shakespeare— an example of a really good European drama—is also helping the youth to organise open air performances and educating the young artists emancipated from the rigid academic Japanese theatres. The number of people who feel like Mr. Tsubouchi is beginning to grow, and we hope that the time will not be distant when this group will be so powerful as to be able to start an open air theatre—an example of living art—in this country. At the outset, the dances to be performed at such a theatre could closely follow the example of Greek tragedy and mystery—which are surely the best western examples to be taken into consideration—but be and by enriched by the national ethnical art, the regeneration of Japanese drama will appear in the form of a new drama born again on the bosom of nature and from the natural movements of the human body.

## THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

This is written in New Orleans on "Bureau Day." The market is up two cents a pound on a Government crop report that seems to be in accord with public opinion. It conveys no information of value, but has reinforced the confidence of the extremists in still higher prices and the prevailing view here is that the market will touch 35 cents before the impetus given it by to-day's estimate has been exhausted, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of November 7th.

At a time when a fluctuation of 200 points a day is not uncommon, it would be folly to say what the next two or three weeks will bring forth and those who must write about cotton are compelled to be platitudinous, for prophecy is more than usually dangerous.

The younger men in the trade here are nearly all bullish. The seniors with whom I have talked are almost as unanimous in advising caution. The latter insist that spots are unsaleable at the advance and predict that even good staple cotton will soon be selling on a tenderable basis in this and other Southern markets.

Most brokers here admit that the speculative interest in the market is daily dwindling because of the increased margins demanded at the advance. Wide fluctuations caused by the execution of comparatively small orders have led one of the most prominent members of the New Orleans exchange to advocate a further restriction in the price range officially recognized. He predicts that the speculator will be driven out of cotton unless some such action is taken.

There is much force in his presentment and it should receive careful consideration. Meantime I notice a growing disposition to protest against the frequency with which Government crop report are issued and it has been suggested that all the cotton exchanges of the country should write in a petition for their discontinuance. It is coming to be appreciated that they enormously increase the hazards of legitimate business and they are misinformative rather than informative.

It will take a day or two for the cotton world to recover from the hysteria caused by Friday's estimate. When it settles down the demand for spot cotton will furnish a guide to the course in the near future. If spinners here and abroad conclude to stock up on a 32 cent basis it is probable that the advance established will hold and that it may go further.

The strength of the stock market and the admitted ease of money, especially in the South, favor speculative optimism. It is, however, worth observing that at the present price level everyone is looking for the top and that even the most enthusiastic bulls would be prompt to sell if the spot markets indicated anything like a buyer's strike among the ultimate consumers or the manufacturers. At some price the world will find a way to get along with less cotton. The problem now before the trade is to determine the price at which the inevitable curtailment will begin. That price will be the top of the market.

It is, however, well to recollect that we shall get another crop estimate in December, and that from now until its issuance the fear that it may be even more bullish than the November report is likely to prevent any serious decline.

## LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

| | Bombay, Dec. 12. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 3 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 3 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 3 0 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:— | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Century per lb | 1 7 0 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Phœnix per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Swan Finley per lb. | |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Longcloth:— x Quality. | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | 1 8 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| Pearl per lb. | |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. | |
| Textile (hand) | 1 7 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 7 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 6 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1 6 |
| Pahelwan | 1 6 |
| Hearth Brand | 1 6 |
| Salita:— | |
| Pabancy per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Grey Drill, Century:— | |
| No. 1125 per piece | |
| No. 126 1/2 per piece | |
| Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Check 6 lb. Grey Drill:— | |
| Standard per piece | 7 4 0 |
| Phœnix per piece | 7 4 0 |
| Swan Finley per piece | 7 0 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 7 10 0 |
| Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:— | |
| Pearl per piece | 8 0 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | |
| Textile per piece | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 8 2 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 2 0 |
| Black Check 5 lb:— | |
| Textile per piece | 10 0 0 |
| Spring per piece | |
| E. D. Rachael per piece | 8 12 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | |
| Pearl | 13 12 0 |
| Hindustan | 14 0 0 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 557.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 607.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 597.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 151¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39-¼.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

| | London, Dec. 11 |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers | £ 1/5 1/16 Steady. |
| Bar Gold | 4-14-5 Quiet. |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 7/16 Unsettled. |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Dec. 12. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-5 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/5 9/32 |
| Fcs. Demand | 555 |
| American Dollars | 325 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 166 |
| Shanghai | 239 |
| Japan | 153 1/2 |
| Singapore | 166 |

Market—Steady

| | London, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. | 55 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 7/16 |
| " " 2 months hence | 33 |

Closing Tone of Silver—Small offerings and Indian buying—Uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans | 1 1/2 |
| Interest 7 day Market loans | 2 3/8 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16.62 |
| Christiania | 29.17 |
| Amsterdam | 11.47 |
| Switzerland | 25.06 |
| Belgium | 94.55 Yesterdays. |
| Athens | 225.00 " |

| | New York, Dec. 11 |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 113900 |

| | London, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 82.05 |
| " " " " Germany | |
| " " " " Italy | 100.55 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | LONDON, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 1/4 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 " | 3 3/4 |
| " " " " 6 " | 4 3/4 |
| Rentes 5 per cent | 25 1/4 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | London, Dec. 11 |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 88 3/8 +3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £ 91 3/4 +1/4 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 | £ 100-3/8 +1/8 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £ 56 1/2 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | " 42 1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | " 66 3/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | " 56 3/4 |

| | London, Dec. 11 |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan | £ 76 3/4 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | " 102 5/8 |
| 7 per cent. Indian | " 115 |

### BULLION.

Bombay, Dec 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/13.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 94-5.
Silver ready d. 33-7.
Silver forward d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. India bought. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready:—25—3—6

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magsar | 25—3—6 | .. | .. | 25-3-6 |
| Posh | 25—3—6 | .. | .. | 25-3-6 |

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Posh 0—3—6
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready:— 79—13—0

| Vaida | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magsar | 79—14—0 | .. | 79—12—0 | 79—13—0 |
| Posh | 79—14—0 | .. | 79—12—0 | 79—13—0 |

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—11—0
Posh 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day 85 to 98 points up in New York futures. The advance was due to general buying. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 12 points higher. Early the market declined on considerable long liquidation but later improved on local buying.

In sympathy with the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 640 i.e., Rs. 22 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the commencement of the session Bull operators and Marwari jobbers were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 650. Around this level Offices and prominent shroffs sold and the market gave way to Rs. 639 but again recovered to Rs. 649 on Bull operators and Cutcha candy brokers buying. Selling by prominent shoffs caused a set-back and the values dropped to Rs. 638 at which prices the Bazar finally closed at 3-30 p.m. At cotton green the Bazar opened at Rs. 640 advanced to Rs. 645 on buying by Cutcha Candy brokers and closed easy at Rs. 636 on selling by an Indore operator.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 607 and dropped to Rs. 602 but again advanced to Rs. 612½ on Offices and Marwari Shroffs buying, and after sharp fluctuations closed easier at Rs. 602. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 604/5 and going down to Rs. 599 improved to Rs. 607/8 and finally closed at Rs. 598 easier. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 527/28.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday with limited inquiry from Exporters for high-class qualities at lower rates, while millwalas were buying Khandesh and Mathia cotton. About 3000 bales are reported to have been sold.

As regards the local market it is extremely difficult to form any opinion in the present hopelessly unsettled state. Compared with America forward quotations here are now no longer cheap but it must be borne in mind that the statistical position of Indian cotton is very strong and that this factor is sure to make itself more felt late in the season when the first rush of arrivals is over and cotton becomes more scarce.

To-day no tenders were made against Oomra and Bengal for December-January delivery.

### COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 P. M.)

| | | Bombay, Dec. 12. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | .. | 636 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec./Jan. | .. | 529 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan. | .. | 599 |
| Fine Oomra | March. | .. | 536 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| Description, | Super-Fine | Fine | F. Good | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | 570 | 560 | 545 | .. .. |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 630 | 640 | 625 | .. .. |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 680 | 670 | 655 | .. |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 665 | 655 | 640 | .. |

### E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Dec 12. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach .. April/May | 644 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. Dec./Jan. | 534 |
| Fine Oomra .. Dec./Jan. | 607 |
| Fine Oomra .. March. | 604 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS

12 Dec. 1923.

New York Market 11th December 1923.

| Previous close | Delivery | Price at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices | Since Previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33.20 | Dec. | | 34.02 | +82 |
| 32.45 | Jan. | 33.05+60 | 33.43 | +98 |
| 32.90 | Mar. | 33.40+50 | 33.75 | +85 |
| 33.04 | May | | 33.97 | +95 |
| 32.30 | July | | 33.22 | +92 |
| 27.02 | Oct. | 27.45+43 | 27.70 | +68 |

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 33.45, lowest 32.68, range .77 points. Less pressure. Recent sellers rebuying.

Liverpool Market 11th December 1923.

| Previous Close. | Delivering | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices | Since previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19.00 | Jan. | 18.55—45 | 19.12 | +12 |
| 19.00 | Mar. | 18.60—40 | 19.10 | +10 |
| 18.88 | May | 18.31—69 | 18.99 | +11 |
| 18.45 | July | | 18.54 | +09 |
| 15.52 | Oct. | 15.12—40 | 15.64 | +12 |
| 21.85 | Jan. 1924 | Egyptian | 21.63 | —22 |
| 20.18 | Nov. | " | 20.75 | +60 |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 11 a.m. very heavy liquiration this morning by brokers usually acting for London clients. At the moment looks over. Market now steadier. Better tone.

(2) Think large long interest still exists here and in New York; but think large long interest is in strong hands. Think weak long interest about liquidated. Advise buying at this level.

(3) New York cables: average guess for crop, of 94 members here is 9,940,000 bales.

(4) Morning heavy long liquidation. Afternoon trade fixing call sales. American buying. Local buying. Georgia Cotton Co. estimate crop 9,750,000 bales.

(5) January highest 19.21, lowest 18.23, range .98 points.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.

Cotton market declined on influence of American prices but recovered later on fair reaction buying.

| Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool | Liverpool, Dec. 11. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | 19.12 +12 |
| | Mar. | 19.10+11 |
| | May. | 18.99+11 |
| | July | 18 54 +09 |

| | Liverpool, Dec. 11. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 4000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp | |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 100 |
| " Imports | Nil |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans spot Limited request 18.59
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels 90 00
New York, 11 a.m. Mar. 3',40
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May 33.63
New Orleans 10 a.m. July. 32.85
" " " " Oct. 32.98
Jan. 33.18

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11

| Months | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 21.58—22 |
| Jan. | 21.63—22 |
| Feb. | 21.75—20 |
| Mar. | 21.85—20 |
| April | 21.90—25 |
| May | 21.95—25 |
| June | 22.00—20 |
| July | 22.00—:0 |
| Aug. | 21.80—20 |
| Sept. | 21.60—20 |
| Oct. | 20.75—20 |
| Nov. | 20.75.+60 |

Manchester Market. Nervous. increase in Cloth and Yarns quotations.

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 19.12 +12 |
| Jan. | 19.12 +12 |
| Feb. | 19.09 +11 |
| Mar. | 19.10 +10 |
| April | 19.02 +11 |
| May | 18.99 +11 |
| June | 18.89 +09 |
| July | 18.54 +09 |
| Aug. | 17.64 +11 |
| Sept. | 17.34 +12 |
| Oct. | 15.64 +12 |
| Nov. | 15.28 +12 |
| Dec. | 15.13 +12 |

Tone—Steady

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 12.40 |
| " " Fully Good | 12.80 |
| " " Fine | 13.20 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good | 13.60 |
| " " " Fully Good | 14.10 |
| " " " Fine | 14.60 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | 15.70 |
| " " Fully Good | 16.10 |
| " " Fine | 16.60 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good | 12.30 |
| " " Fully Good | 12.70 |
| " " Fine | 13.10 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

| | New York, Dec. 11. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports | 58,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| " " Continent | 4 000 |
| Sugares at New York | |
| " " " Jan. | 33.43 +98 |
| " " " Mar. | 33.75 +85 |
| " " " May. | 33.97 +97 |
| " " " July. | 33.22 +92 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 34.50 +80 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 33.38 +38 |
| Futures " " Mar. | 33.56 +92 |
| " " " May | 33.54 +94 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 11 1/16 |
| Silver Foreign mined | 35 1/8 |

### AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

| | New York, Dec. 11. To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York. Jan. | 33.43 +98 |
| Mar. | 33.75 +85 |
| May | 33.97 +97 |
| July | 33.22 +92 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

METALS.

| | London, Dec. 11 |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 66 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | " 62 3/8 |
| Copper Braziers | " 83 |
| Yellow Metal | " 7 3/4 |
| Hard Spelter | " 30 |
| Corrugated Sheets | " 18 7/8 |
| TIN BLOCK | " 220 1/4 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms. | Rail Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 41 0 0 | 6 7 0 |
| Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30 | 41 0 0 | 6 6 6 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 42 0 0 | 6 9 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 5 0 | 10 15 0 |
| Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 5 0 | 10 13 0 |
| Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 4 0 | 11 12 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 10 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 6 0 | 13 14 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 80 0 0 | 15 14 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 75 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 72 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 70 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 14 0 | 13 10 0 |
| Groundnuts | 73 0 0 | |
| Mowraseed | 9 4 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Barley | 30 0 0 | |
| Castorseed | 73 0 0 | |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | 39 0 0 | |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, April/May | 7 2 9 |
| Linseed, April/May | 12 12 0 |
| Groundseed., Dec. Jan. | 70 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan. | 15 14 0 |

### WHEAT.

London, Dec. 11.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.
J F sellers 41/6

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F Sellers 41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value 46/
KARACHI BARLEY
D/J Sellers 31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 482 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Buyers 44/3
Tone—Inactive.

### LINSEED.

London, Dec 11

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Buyers | £ 18 3/4 |
| Tone,— Steady but very Quiet | |
| RAW LINSEED Oil, Naked Spot Net | |
| " Dec. Sellers | £ 41/9 |
| " Jan./Apl. Sellers | " 38/3 |

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers | 32/6 |
| Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers | 21/3 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers | 24/7 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers | 24/7 |
| Tone— | |

### METAL—LOCAL MARKET. BRASS.

| | Bombay, per md. | Dec. 12 Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, England | 3/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1/ | 64 12 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/4 | 64 12 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/2 | 64 12 0 |
| Brass | 1 3/4 | 64 12 0 |
| Brass | 2/ | 64 12 0 |

### COPPER.

| | Bombay, per md. | Dec. 12. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/2 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 71 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 74 0 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 74 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 51 0 0 |
| Panch Teka Joint | | 27 0 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Barz | | 40 0 0 |
| Pat Kiai | | 66 8 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 20 0 0 |
| German Brass M 3/4 to 1 | | 63 8 0 |
| German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 82 4 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 73 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 71 8 0 |

### FREIGHT.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 13

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb. | 12 3/4 |
| Plantation First Latex crepe Dec. | 14 1/8 |

Tone:— Easier—Absence of demand

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 12.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 11, 1923,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 13136 Bales |
| Wheat | 2283 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4225 " |
| Rape, etc | 640 " |
| Gingellyseed | 4491 " |
| Poppyseed | 435 " |
| Groundnuts | 5225 " |
| Castorseed | 6423 " |
| Rice | 883 " |
| Myrabollams | 29 " |
| Cottonseed | 29955 " |
| Mowraseed | 130 " |
| Gram | 2413 |
| Jawar | 1955 " |
| Masur | Nil " |
| Barley | Nil " |
| Bajri | 3808 |
| Coal | 551 Tons |

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.862 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 77.7 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69.6 " |
| Dew Point | 64.9 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 66% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.9 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 69.8 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNE,ESE,W,NW,NNE |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | miles 106 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | h. m. | ft. in. | Dec. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| W. | 12 | 29 11 | 2 4 | 12 | 8 23 | 17 0 |
| | | 26 9 | 14 9 | | 19 59 | 15 9 |
| Th. | 13 | 28 11 | 2 48 | 13 | 9 18 | 19 2 |
| | | 28 10 | 15 0 | | 20 42 | 15 1 |
| F. | 14 | 3 34 | 27 10 | 14 | 10 12 | 18 0 |
| | | 15 55 | 25 0 | | 21 31 | 16 3 |
| Sat. | 15 | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- |
| S | 16 | 5 15 | 25 10 | 16 | 12 24 | 19 3 |
| | | 18 37 | 24 2 | | | |
| M. | 17 | 6 18 | 25 3 | 17 | 0 7 | 21 6 |
| | | 20 0 | 24 7 | | 13 20 | 19 0 |
| Tu. | 18 | 7 19 | 25 0 | 18 | 1 29 | 21 8 |
| | | 21 0 | 25 5 | | 14 5 | 18 7 |

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

**Municipal** Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
**Quadrangular** Cricket Final: Presidency vs. Hindus, 4th day 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.
**Tata** Shield Tennis Tournament at Willingdon Sports Club. Hindu Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m.
**Army**, Navy and A. F. I. Boxing Tournament, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

**10** mile Marathon Race, Olympic contests from the Cooperage 4.30.
**Dr.** K. B. Shroff's lecture on malaria and dengue fever, Sanitary Institute, Princess st., 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.
**Mr.** Elmhirst's lecture on "Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction" in Santiniketan University, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 15.

**Bombay** Races: 2nd Extra Meeting.
**Provincial** Olympic Trials, Cooperage
**Mail** steamer "Kashmir" with English mails of 29th November due at 11 a.m.
**Olympic** Elimination contests on the Cooperage.
**S. S.** "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
**Bombay** University Senate meeting, 4 p.m
**Indian** Mercants' Chamber, quarterly general meeting, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 16.

**S S** "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h 3m
Dec. 14 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshawar Mail | 12 0 | *16 0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 11 0 | **20 20 |
| Delhi Express | 6 30 | 20 55 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 45 | 21 30 |
| Express (arrives at Church Gate) | 20 25† | 7 5 |

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 17 0 | 12 30 |
| *Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 30 | 22 45 |
| Poona Mail | 11 35 | 15 0 |
| Inter 3rd Poona Express | 12 15 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Exp | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Pass | 21 35 | 9 0 |

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

## DELEGATES TO COCANADA CONGRESS.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji are elected as delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I s.s. "Nevasa" which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived Port Said at 2-45 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 9 a.m. on the same day.

The Clan Line "Anevicar" arrived Suez in the morning of the 11th instant.

The O S K's steamer "Borneo Maru" which left Bombay on the 8th November arrived at Kobe on the 11th instant.

## INDIAN NATIONAL MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The third Indian National Music Conference will be held on the 29th instant at Cocanada during the Congress Week.

Pandit Vishan Digamber will speak on the coming Conference to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shri Ram Bhawan of Vidyalaya's premises.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar on "First Aid" to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of Depressed Class Mission, Parbavdi. The public are invited.

## WELCOME TO SWAMI BODHANAND.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekanand Society, an address of welcome will be presented to Shramat Swami Bodhanand, President of the Ramkrishna Mission Centre, New York (U. S. A.), who has just returned to India from America after a stay of 17 years, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Mr. Natarajan and others will deliver short speeches suitable to the occasion.

## WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM C. C.

The second monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the West Matunga-Mahim T. C. C. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Committee's office. Members are requested to be present.

## LECTURE ON "SOCIAL SERVICE."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudh on "Social Service" to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Koliwada Mandvi

## LECTURE BY MR. L. K. ELMHIRST.

A public lecture, illustrated by a cinema film, will be delivered by Mr. L. K Elmhirst Director of Agriculture Santiniketan) at the Excelsior Theatre at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) on "Agricultural and Rural Reconstruction Work in Rabindronath Tagore's Santiniketan University "Dr. Tagore and other workers appear in the film. Seats will be reserved for the University life-members and donors. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit will preside.

## BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of November 1923 was 1196 of whom 753 were women and 443 children 232 being boys and 211 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 50.

## ASSEMBLY & COUNCIL OF STATE SESSIONS.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary states that a session of the Council of State shall commence at Delhi on Wednesday the 30th January, 1924, and also that a session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Delhi the same day.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday in the office of the Turst, Mr. E. G. Turner, presiding.

The Trustees approved of the arrangement to appoint Mr. Delves to act temporarily as chairman during the absence on leave of Mr. E. G. Turner, the present chairman, from the 14th January next.

## THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the Company, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923 stated:—

"It will be seen that the Company's total income during the year from the sale of electrical power and other sources amounted to Rs. 44,31,930-10-7 and that deducting thereout the total working expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 19,67,612-15-2 and Rs. 5,00,000 set aside for Depreciation and deducting also Rs. 1,50,600, wiped out of the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs which stood to debit of Guarantors' Commission, the balance arrived at is Rs. 18,14,217-11-5. Adding to this balance the balance brought forward from last account, i.e., Rs. 27,683-5-9 the total disposable profits amount to Rs. 18,44,901-1-2. Deducting out of the above sum Rs. 8,51,850-4-0 paid by way of ad-interim dividend on Preference Share at 7 per cent. and on Ordinary Share Capital at 6 per cent per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1922, the balance of the net profit now available for further distribution is Rs. 9,92,492-13-2

Your Directors recommend payment, out of this sum, of the final dividend for the year at 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax and super-tax on "Preference" shares and at 7 per cent. free of tax on "Ordinary" shares. Total dividends at 7 per cent. per annum on "Preference" shares and at 7 per cent. on "Ordinary" shares will absorb Rs. 9,42,445 leaving a balance of Rs. 49,958-13-2 which will be carried to the next account.

Super Tax is deducted from the Dividends payable on Preference Shares subject to the decision of the High Court and will be refunded to the Preference Shareholders if the decision is in their favour."

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors in the report was approved and retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 49th week of 1923, i.e. the week ended the 8th December, 1923, the total mortality 663 was 23 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 28.38. These figures compare favourably with those for the 49th week of 1922 when the mortality was 740 and death rate 32.05, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 769 and death rate 37.62.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 236 as against 2 and 234 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 144 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 10 attacks and 4 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 623 and compares favourably with that for the 49th week of 1922 when the figure was 524, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 491.

## FINAL L. C. P. S. RESULTS.

Out of 161 candidates who appeared for the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month, the following 43 have passed:—

Mahadev Dattatraya Abhyankar; Ramaswami C A Aiver; Janakprasad Satyaprasad Badshah; Victor George Rambal; Keshavlal Dalsukhram Bhat; Magdalena A D'Souza (Miss); Vincent Fonseca; Faquirsheh Dinkar Hari Gizre; Vishnu Balwant Godbole; Gopal Vishnu Harischandrakar; Chintaman Laxmanrao Jathar; Rajaram Krishna Joshi; Narhar Sitaram Juvekar; Raghunath Gangaram Kadam; Awoobai Kale (Mrs); Vaman Govind Kamat; Vinayak Vaman Kane; Vithal Ramchandra Kane; Narayan Amrit Kango; Narhar Gangadhar Kelkar; Lingo Amadrao Kulkarni; Narayanrao Venkatrao Kulkarni; Vishwanath Balvantrao Kulkarni; Tillumal Chuharmal Ledvani; Motilal Harilal Maskad; Vaman Laxman Marathe; Natvarlal Chimanlal Mehta; Sadashiv Vyankatesh Mone; Arumanancham Nallathambi; Gianpal Nenoo; Vinayak Dattatraya Parikar; Gooldas Purshotamdas Parikh; Ishwarlal Sankalchand Parikh; Arbhalal Doldas Parmar; Mahadev Ganesh Pathak; Chimanlal Santalchand Shah; Ravashankar Ambashankar Sinkhi; Moreshwar Chintaman Soman; Abbas ali Husainbhai Taoni; Bhaskar Dhirajram Vaidya; Dattatraya Chintaman Vaidya; Moreshwar Vishnu Vaidya.

## SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State on Tuesday, December, 11th, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 31.50.000.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## MOTOR ACCIDENT.

### ACCUSED DISCHANGED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Inamda charged one Benji Daulat, a Chauthem in the employ at Mrs. J. E. Mody at Napean Sea Road with rash and negligent driving on the 8th December 1923.

Prosecuting Inspector Mr. Manker conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. F. D. Kanga pleader. The prosecution story was that the accused was coming from Chowpatty and going towards Walkeswar, and just as he came the "Tahar Mahal" the accused showed his hand and turned to the right to go to a bungalow as desired by the lady who was in his car. The accused, it was alleged, then came to the left and in the meantime the complainant's car which was coming down from Walkeswar collided with the accused's car. The damage done to both the cars was very slight.

The accused's defence was that as he had to go to the right, he slowed down, showed his hand, and then went to the right. The complainant's car in the meantime came down from the Walkeswar Road and there was a slight impact.

His worship after hearing the evidence ordered the accused to be acquitted as it was only a case of accident.

## CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Honorary Presidency Magistrate Mr. E. K. Hirjibhoy, one Francis, an electrician, was charged by the Railway Police for being disorderly on the Railway platform at Grant Road.

The evidence showed that on Tuesday night one Mr. Vadke, a Municipal conservancy officer, was standing on the Grant Road station platform and was setting right his watch when the accused went up to him and assaulted him. On seeing this, Mr. Daral Shah, the Deputy Station Master, went to the inspector's rescue. The accused rushed on him and twisted his hand. The Police Constable who next went there was also assaulted by the accused.

On the evidence the charge was altered to one of assault, to which the accused pleaded guilty.

His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

## DARING THEFT OF RS. 500.

Harilal Ramgopal a cotton merchant of Jalgaon reports to the police that he came to Bombay on Monday and after alighting at Victoria Terminus he went stright on foot to the Paper Currency Office with two bags each containing Rs. 500 in silver. At the Currency Office, he placed the bags on the footpath and sat down by the side of them. He then felt a push and on looking round saw a Hindu running away with one of the bags. Being afraid of losing the other bag he did not chase the thief but raised an alarm but before he could get any help the thief disappeared.

# CORONER'S COURT.

## HEAD STRUCK AGAINST SIGNAL POST.

The Coroner concluded on Tuesday the inquest touching the death of Edward Thomas Bamford (22) an apprentice in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops who was found lying dead in the station yard at Dadar 6 p.m., on the 5th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. R. H. La Carni an electrician said the deceased usually went from the workshop by the Workmen's train. Witness used to see him at times standing on the foot board on the buffer and had advised him not to do so.

Ramdas Mathura, a blacksmith said he was in a carriage of the train on the evening in question when he saw the deceased on the foot board of a carriage in front of his, holding a bar of the carriage and was leaning out when his head struck a signal post. The deceased then fell, his head being towards the rail and his body outside the rails. The train had no alarm chain and no guard was in the train.

The jury returned a verdict of death from his having been run over, by a workmen's train from which he fell by his head striking a signal post whilst he was standing on the foot board and leading forward.

The jury remarked that there was no communication chain or guard on the train and that the workmen travelled on foot boards and other parts of the train outside the carriages. Apparently more accommodation was necessary for the workmen while travelling and better supervision to prevent them endangering their lifes.

## A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The coroner held an inquest touching the death of Leuton Escot Bowder (21) residing with his parents at Club Road, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a revolver wound on Sunday night.

The evidence showed that the deceased had lost the use of his lower limbs from the age of three and could not walk. He used to help his father in his business by typing letters, etc.

In the evening of the 7th instant the deceased seemed to be angry with his father about certain matters connected with the races and continued in the same mood the next day. On the evening of the 9th instant the deceased typed some letters for his father and again referred to the matter about which he was angry and his father told him to stop talking about it. Soon after a report of a revolver shot was heard and the deceased was found lying on the floor with his face downwards. He was bleeding from the right temple. A revolver was kept by the deceased's father for protection against thieves and the deceased usually kept it under his pillow. He was depressed at times owing to his infirmity.

Dr. Donnelland, House Surgeon J. J. Hospital, after describing the injury said that death was due to a gun shot wound of the brain which could have been caused by the revolver (produced).

Further enquiry was adjourned.

## TRAMWAY FATALITY ON MINT ROAD.

On Monday at 9 p.m. a tram train was going along Mint Road when Satoo Sawla (35) tried to board it by holding the rear stanchion of the first car and the front stanchion of the second car. He lost his balance and fell. An alarm was raised and he was extricated from under the car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. At the corner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY IN POUNDS STERLING.

Remittances during the month of November 1923.

Sterling purchases in India 3,430,000.
Council bills 2,456,269.
Total 6,186,260.
Total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 30th November 1923.—
Sterling purchases in India 9,635,000.
Sterling taken over in London 1,302,959.
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 5,847,773.
Council bills 7,622 358.
Total 24,408,090 (a)

(a) Of this amount 21 million was ted on behalf of the Paper Currency Remit- Reserve.

# MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

## VINCENT ROAD SEWAGE WORKS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 4th December 1923, which ran as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in connection with the contract for works in an ovoid sewer from the junction of Elphinstone Road and Supari Baug Road to the junction of Dadar Road and Naigaum Cross Road, which works are being carried out by Messrs. The Tata Construction Company, Limited, a part of the sewer runs along Vincent Road, and some portions of the sewer have already been contructed in that road. As, however, there have been recently frequent bursts in the new Tansa main in Vincent Road, and as these bursts are supposed to be due directly or indirectly to the concussions caused by the blasting of rock in the sewerage trenches in that road, I discussed this question personally on the ground with the Hydraulic Engineer, the Drainage Engineer and the Contractors. These bursts, besides putting the public to great inconvenience owing to short supplies during the period of repairs, put the Water Department to expenses in repairing them, and the Drainage Department in repairing the damage to the sewerage works on account of the flooding and the filling up of trenches with earth, etc. After discussion and mature consideration of the whole matter, I have decided that it would be in the interests of the Municipality and also to the convenience of the public, to postpone the execution of all further drainage works in this road until the proposed new Tansa mains are laid. I have considered the alternative of chiselling out the rock, but the idea had to be given up as it would have involved a great deal of time and a very large amount of money I have therefore directed the Drainage Engineer to issue instructions to the contractors, under the powers given to him under the contract not to do any further sewerage works in Vincent Road. This will mean that this new sewer will be for the present effective from the junction of Dadar Road and Vincent Road northwards up to Matunga, instead of from the junction of Elphinstone Road and Vincent Road. I report the matter for information of the Standing Committee."

The letter was recorded:—

The other items of the agenda were disposed off without much discussion.

The Committee then adjourned.

# U. P. ELECTION RESULTS.

## SWARAJIST GAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The following further results of the U. P. Council elections are announced:—

Bara Banki—Rai Rajeshwar Bali Rae.
Bareli—Dr. Jaikarannath Kunzru (Swarajist).
Sitapur—Kuar Rajendra Singh (Independent).
Sitapur (Moslem)—Qazi Habib Ashraf (Swarajist).
Bahraich—Mr. Hukum Singh (Swarajist).
Sultanpur—Kunwar Sureshwar Pratap Sahai (Zemindar).
Fatehpur—Mr. Palwal (Swarajist).
Agra—Mr. Amba Prasad, sitting the liberal leader, Mr. Narain Prasad Asthana.
Etah—Rajah Suraj Pal Singh.
Farukabad (Moslem)—Dr. Ziauddin Aligarh College.
Bulandshahr West—Mr. Babulal.
Bulandshahr East—Mr. Nanakchand.
Basti (Muslim)—Mr. Abdul Hakim.
Basti (non-Muslim)—B. Hanuman Prasad Singh, defeating the Swarajist candidate.

At Saharanpur also Lieutenant Chaudh Balwant Singh defeated the Swarajist candidate.

Ghazipur—Mr. Deep Narain Roy.
Orai—Pandit Jhannilal Pande (Swarajist).
Dehra Dun (Muslim)—Mr. Abdul Hami Khan.
Moradabad—B. Bhagwati Sahay (Swarajist)
North Moradabad (Muslim)—Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan (Independent).
Bijnor—Mr. Neminarayan (Swarajist).
Budaun—Chaudhri Badan Singh (Swarajist).
Allahabad—(Muslim). Mr. Zahur Ahmad (Swarajist).
Bareilly (Rural)—Kunwar Dhan Kanlal.
Bareilly (Urban)—Thakur Motisingh (Swarajist).
Bareilly (Muslim)—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahbub Ali Khan.
Bareilly cum Saharanpur (Moslem)—M. Zahuruddin (Swarajist).
Banaras (Rural)—P. Yajna Narayan Uphadyia (Swarajist).

The result of Mr. Chintamani for the Assembly has not yet been definitely announced.

From Bijnor, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Editor of the "Independence," Lucknow, and a prominent Swarajist, has been returned for the Assembly.

From the returns it is apparent the Swarajists will be well represented.

The counting of votes for the non-Muslim seat took place on the 11th at Jhansi. Mr. Bhargava, Swarajya candidate, got 65 per cent of votes, while the other two candidates got 35 per cent.

Mr. Krishnarao Pandurang Vaidya, pleader, Nagpur, Swarajist, has defeated Rao Bahadur Deshpande, Minister and a sitting member of the local Council. From the results so far announced to Swarajists and one Liberal have got into the local Council. The results of other constituencies will be announced by the 18th instant.

## AN ELECTION PETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

A petition is being presented to H. E. the Governor by one of the defeated candidates praying that the election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Rural constituency of the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency be set aside and declared void. There are three seats in this constituency which Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Ghiyasuddin Jiauddin, and Kazi Inayatulla Kazi Hidayatulla, residents of Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar respectively were declared to have been elected. The petitioner claims that the election was void under rule 3 (B) of Part 6 of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, after the close of the polls on the day appointed for counting votes, the returning officer instead of mixing together all the ballot papers taken from different boxes and distributing them in convenient bundles to those appointed to count them, the votes from each box and announced the result city by city and village by village. This procedure, the petitioner submits contravened the principles of secrecy, which voting by ballot is meant to secure. Moreover the petitioner prays that Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, who stood first on the list of elected candidates for this constituency, should be set aside and his election declared void for exercising undue influence on the voters in several ways mentioned in the petition.

# CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

## B. P. C. C.'S RECOMMENDATION.

The first monthly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday, when consideration was given to the question of changes in the Congress Constitution.

On the motion of Mr. Sohasradbudheu the following resolution was passed:—

"That the present Creed of the Congress be retained as it is. A Sub-Committee be appointed to go through the Constitution within four days and report to this Committee at its adjourned meeting on Sunday next at 6 p.m.

Mr. Osman Sobani's resolution that the number of delegates to the Congress should remain as at present was carried by a large majority.

The Committee then adjourned to Sunday next.

## COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Hony. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—"Provincial Khilafat Committees' prompt attention is hereby invited to the section No. 10 of the rules and regulations of the Central Khilafat Committee for the election of the new members. Old members' term of office expires on the 19th December therefore in the Central Khilafat Committee's meeting to be held at Cocanada, new members are expected to attend. Those provinces which have not yet sent the lists of new members are earnestly requested to send them immediately without fail to enable us to issue agenda papers properly. Lists of the delegates for the Conference should be sent direct to the Reception Committe, Cocanada and a copy of same should also be supplied to this office."

## BOARDING ARRANGEMENT AT COCONADA.

Mr. Nimbkar, Secretary, Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Poona:—The Reception Committee at Cocoada in its bulletin of December 8 regarding boarding arrangements stated that the Maharastra Kitcheu managed by the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee was open for Bombay, Maharastra and Berar.

I beg to announce that this arrangement is now cancelled and Maharastra joins the general Andhra kitchen at Re. 1-4-0 per day. Delegates from Maharastra should please note.

## COCANADA CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCOANADA, December 12.

The general Secretary, Cocoanada Congress, issues the following bulletin:—

Arrangements for the Cocoanada Congress are vigorously progressing and expected to be complete within one week. Offices of the Reception Committee and various Sub Committees have already been shifted to the office-quarters in Gandhinagar. General Secretaries and Secretaries of various Sub-Committees are living in the camp pushing arrangements vigorously in connected departments. Babu A. N. Mukherjee, tent contractor, Calcutta, has brought Congress Khaddar pavilion on a steamship and the pitching will be completed within four days.

Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees are requested to issue as usual certificates to delegates duly elected in accordance with the form in appendix A of Congress constitution. The Reception Committee does not provide such forms Provincial Secretaries are further requested to despatch Alphabetical lists of delegates with full description so as to reach the Reception Committee not later than the 15th instant.

## ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 11.

The All-India Music Conference will be held on the 29th instant in the Congress pavilion. Pundit Vishnu Digamber, Principal, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay is attending with his party. Leading musicians attending the Conference should bear their own travelling expenses. Concerts will be arranged every night in the Congress pavilion and musicians agreeing to give concerts free will be selected by the Music Sub-Committee and should subject themselves to all rules and regulations.

The fourth All-India Students' Conference meets on 28th morning in the Congress pavilion, Cocanada, under the presidentship of Acharya Gidwani. Arrangements for reception are progressing. Intending delegates should intimate their requirements before 20th to the Secretary, Students' Conference, Cocanada.—A. P.

## WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting it was decided to increase the scope of the Touring Sub-Committee by appointing an Honorary Secretary and three other members to receive and attend to all enquiries regarding touring matters, condition of roads etc., Members are invited to communicate with Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, Engineering and Motoring Editor of the "Times of India" who has offered to act as Honorary Secretary, for information in this connection.

A concerted effort is being made by the Committee to increase Membership. Letters are being sent out to the motoring public pointing out how the scope of the Association can be increased if motorists will assist by becoming members. Post cards are also being sent to all present members asking them to help their bit not only by carrying the Association Badge but also by purchasing a Handbook.

It is hoped members who have not already received this postcard will at once send in their order for a Handbook, and will also spare no efforts to encourage their friends to join.

At the last meeting an application was read from The Transvaal Automobile Club proposing a working agreement between the Club and this Association. It was decided to conclude the agreement on the proposed terms.

Members may also be interested to know that negotiations have been commenced with the following other Clubs affiliation: Automobile Association, London, Touring Club de France, Touring Club of Italy, Automobile Club de Sivsse, Canadian Automobile Association, Automovel Club Portugal, Konclig Dansk Automobile Club.

In this connection we should like to point out the opportunity of informing members that the cost of taking a car from India to the Continent is not prohibitive being in the neighbourhood of Rs. 250 for a medium car.

For a small fee of Rs. 10 an International Pass can now be obtained which allows the owner to use his Indian Registered Number and his Indian driver's license.

In view of this and the consequent growing popularity of touring on the Continent it would be clear that affiliation with such Clubs as these will considerably facilitate touring for members of the Association.

# SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

## PLEA FOR STATE AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee resumed hearing and examined Messrs. Jawardas Mullick and Seth Haridas Lalji of Karachi Indian Merchants' Association. In their statement they stated that the chief conditions militating against the development of Indian shipping were want of state aid, operation of deferred rebates, monopoly of non-Indian companies, which cut rates against the new companies. Among the measures intended to foster Indian shipping, the representatives of the Association advocated the reservation of coastal trade and the abolition of deferred rebates, also fixing minimum and maximum freights. They contended that bounties were absolutely essential to companies Indian in capital and management and these were necessary, in view of the fact that no shipping industry existed in India and special assistance must be given.

Asked whether there were the right type of adequate men, namely men of sea-sense or sailor-sense available the representatives said that there would be no difficulty or paucity of such men, only that chances should be given to Indians and as regards training they advocated the maintenance of training ships and nautical colleges at Indian ports. The expenditure necessary to develop shipping was to be met by a surcharge of eight annas per ton on cargo carried by non-Indian vessels. They agreed that an Indian navy would need to be created to protect the Indian mercantile marine and the proposed eight anna tax would not hit the consumers, because, besides being a small proportion of cargo value, the amount was a trifle as compared with the market fluctuations. Besides the bounties, they also advocated cheap loans, postal contracts, subsidies and concessions in port rates and customs duties being granted to Indian shipping companies by the Government. They stated that an equal chance should be given for competition for mail contracts to all Indian owned and managed steamship companies. They further advocated the Indianising of the entire ship services as far as practicable to make the service cheap and effective and said that the jobs in the Indian Mercantile Marine should be Indianised and higher appointments in various Port Trust in India should be reserved for Indians.

Commander J. S. Page R.I.M. (Engineer and ship surveyor) was the second witness. He said that he considered all ship-building should be done in private yards, because to begin with, Government dock yards should be maintained for naval purposes and that encouragement should be given to private enterprise to construct ships.

### AGAINST STATE-AID.

Mr. E. A. Pearson of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell examined said he was against State-aid to the Indian shipping industry in any form. He did not think that in normal times there was any room for the Indian Mercantile Marine. He was against the reservation of coastal trade. He did not think that ship building in India could compete with European firms on account of labour competition, machinery and boiler construction etc. He never heard of any Indian boy even running away to sea, as was common in European countries.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY

### 3,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

About 3,000 men of the G. I. P. Railway workshop at Matunga struck work on Wednesday afternoon. The cause of the strike is not yet known. A party of policemen were stationed at workshop to maintain peace and order.

## BERAR SWARAJIST'S SUCCESS.

A correspondent wires from Buldana—Mr. Kale (Swarajist) Buldana Central Rural Constituency, was elected by 1575 votes against 1210 votes for Rao Bahadur Deshmukh the opposing candidate.

Mr. N. R. Patil (Independent Nationalist) defeated Mr. P. Dimanath (Swarajist) by a narrow majority.

## A. C. P. MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

A press communique issued by the Central Provinces Government says that in accordance with the convention that ministers should continue to act until the election results are known and should then send in their resignation, His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Minister for Education. (Mr. Kelkar was defeated in the last election.).

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13 1923.
(643rd Day of Mahatma's imprisonment.

## DANGER!

Last summer, some time before th conclusion of peace at Lausanne, we urged upon the Indian Muslims and especially upon the Central Khilafat Committee of India, the necessity of organising the new position of the Khalifa. We said tha a delegation should be sent at once to Europe and to Turkey for that purpose, because it would be much more difficult to begin the necessary negotiations after the diplomatic peace settlement had been made. We are more than ever sorry that our advice and warning went unheeded now that we see the troubles which have come through mere neglect of it. Th headlines given to the three telegrams we published yesterday sufficiently define the nature of those troubles: "Britain and Hedjaz; Treaty of Friendship;" "Turkish Independence Tribunal; Object of its Mission," "Agha Khan's letter on Khilafat." For weeks past we have known that there was a recrudescence of the British interest in the fortunes of "King" Huseyn. We have always known, and more than once have mentioned in these columns, that a large section of public opinion in Turkey was against the separation of the temporal power of the Khilafat from the temporal power of the Turkish State, with which it had become, (as we think, wrongly) identified in their imagination. In a leading article upon this very subject, we stated our opinion that these Turkish "Khilafatists" would accept the wider and certainly more truly Islamic idea of the Khilafat which we have consistently advocated if it were presented to them as a practicable proposition; and could thus quite easily be reconciled to the idea of a Turkish Republic. We believed then that Mustafa Kemal himself—aye, and even the Sharif Huseyn himself—could without difficulty be brought to accept that ideal. But every week's delay has made the understanding more difficult to bring about; and it seems now clear that if the necessary work of negotiation is postponed until next spring there will be (1) civil war in Turkey with all the opportunities it will afford her enemies for fresh attacks; and (2) a complete separation, under the protection and the guarantee of England, of the Holy Cities of Arabia from the whole body of Islam to which they properly belong. In fact the whole Khilafat Question (which we had thought now fairly on the way to peaceful settlement) is to be reopened in an aggravated form, centring not round the possession of Constantinople but the possession of Mecca itself. We hope that the Government of India, whose interests must be identical with those of British Muslims (always flouted by the British Government for the sake of some pet foreigner, Huseyn or Venizelos), will neglect no effort to prevent any attempt to give more permanent character to the present regime in the Hejjaz by the guarantee either of England or the League of Nations, and will do all it can to facilitate that negotiation between Muslims which we believe to be the only solution of the problem capable of giving peace both to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

It is not that we wish any harm to the Sharif Huseyn personally, or that we wish to deprive him of the reward of his services to England in the war. He may be King of any other territory but he cannot be King—in the sense of absolute owner—of the Hejjaz. For that he needs the mandate, not of the League of Nations nor of England, but of the Muslims of the world as represented in the institution of Khilafat. England, by acknowledging his sovereignty over the Holy Cities, is merely licensing an act of brigandage, his usurpation of the right of the whole Muslim world. We are perfectly well aware that, in the original plan of Britain's Arab policy (as has been pointed out repeatedly in the special articles which we are publishing upon the Arab Question) the Sharif was to have been proclaimed Khalifa. The British Government appeared to think that because it was Islamic law that the Khalifa must have sovereignty over the Holy Cities of Arabia, the converse must be also laid down by Islamic law: that anyone who got hold of Mecca and Medina must be the Khalifa. There are in this two fallacies. The one is obvious; for the reason of the Khalifa's sovereignty of the Holy Places is to secure their recognition as the property of the whole Islamic world, and to protect the pilgrimage from local depredations and extortions, whereas no such reason could apply to local sovereignty. The other is less generally known. Indeed most Muslims seem to have forgotten it. It is that the Harameyn ash-Sharifeyn (the Two Noble Sanctuaries) over which the Khalifa must have sovereignty, really and originally mean not Mecca and *Medina*, but the two sanctuaries for the worship of the One God which have existed from an immemorial antiquity, the two which the Holy Prophet recognised, the two which are mentioned in the Holy Coran under the names of Al-Masjid al-Haram and Al-Masjid al-Aksa—Mecca and *Jerusalem*. This does not mean in theory, and has never meant in practice, the exclusion of the Jews or Christians from Jerusalem; their share in that Holy City has been always recognised by the Khalifa; but it does mean that the British, even on their own theory, were wrong in giving Medina their protege and keeping Jerusalem fo themselves. So much ignorance and misunderstanding of Muslim law and sentiment has already been displayed by England, with such dire results, in her endeavours to placate her foreign proteges, that it seems high time that she gave consideration to the feelings of her Muslim subjects, leaving them to handle a question, which they alone are competent to handle properly, and allowing them to find a way to peaceful settlement.

The Arab script of these intrigues is fairly legible; not so the Turkish script. We learn from the debate in the Turkish Assembly which resulted in the appointment of the Independence Tribunal that the Turks rightly or wrongly considered they had reason to fear British intrigue even before the letter from the Agha Khan was published in some Turkish papers before it had even reached the Turkish Government for which it was intended. Whether the "intrigue" in question was part of the same British policy we have just observed in the Hejjaz, or something altogether different and disconnected, we do not know. There may be several independent and conflicting "British" policies at work in the near East to-day, as there certainly have been within our remembrance. That the Agha Khan's letter had anything to do with British policy, as the Turkish Government seems to have concluded that it had, is far from proved to our intelligence. So far as we can judge from Reuter's precis, it was unexceptionable from the Indian Muslim point of view. But the moment was ill-chosen for the publication of such a letter in Turkey and it would appear to have been seized on by opponents of the Republic, as journalistic "scoop", and quoted in support of their Monarchist claims. That the Monarchists of Turkey are not true Khilafatists we have pointed out already, but they have never had the vision of the true Khilafat shown to them. We had hoped that long before now a delegation from the Central Khilafat Committee of India would have visited them, when we believe that all this muddle and confusion of ideas could have been avoided. We hope now that the Central Khilafat Committee will at once take action in the cause of peace by telegraphing a clear statement of the views of Indian Khilafatists, including their acceptance of the new Republic, to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and by sending a working (not a pompous) delegation Angora before the month is out. Two men would be quite enough, and as an offhand suggestion we would name Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Umar Sobani for choice. Above all we hope that the Government of India will exert its influence to the utmost to oppose any policy, design or effort on the part of the British Government likely to cause further disruption and confusion in the Muslim world; for such a policy would be contrary to the true interests both of India and of England.

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

## THE LATE MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR.

It is not many months since India generally and Indian journalism particularly suffered a heavy loss by the death of Motilal Ghose. In view of that loss the sorrow that will be felt throughout the country at the news of the sudden death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of "The Hindu", will be felt the more poignantly. There were many things in common between the two. Both were veteran journalists who had fought many a valiant fight in the cause of India's freedom against the forces of reaction and vested interests. Each of them was a self-made man who, by dint of hard, honest work and courageous advocacy of India's cause, made his journal a power in the land. And the achievement was the more remarkable in view of the enormous financial and political difficulties that Nationalist journalism has to encounter in this country. The value of the contribution made by the "Hindu" to the creation of that public opinion to which we of the present-day owe our political progress cannot be easily estimated. Men like Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar devoted their life to the creation and development of a Nationalist Press at a time when Nationalist leaders had not realised the value of the part played by that Press in the national endeavour towards political freedom. Apart from the great work done by the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar as a journalist—and a remarkable tribute to this work was paid by the newly-formed Journalists' Association of India which elected him its first President—the part played by him in the counsels of the Indian National Congress was no less distinguished. Not the least of his services before the long illness, which has now proved fatal, overtook him, was the bold stand he took up against entry into the Councils as a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. By his death India loses a wise counsellor, a staunch worker and a great patriot. But the loss to Indian journalism is irreparable.

# Notes of the Day.

### British Political Situation.

After a careful consideration of constitutional precedents and their bearing upon the situation which has arisen as a result of the General Election, the British Cabinet, so we learn from Reuter's cable, has decided unanimously that it is its constitutional duty to meet Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Baldwin, we are further informed, has had an hour's interview with Mr Asquith which was, it is emphasised, merely for purpose of courteously communicating his decision to remain in office until the meeting of Parliament and there was no discussion between the leaders of the two parties regarding policy. Mr. Baldwin has also interviewed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labour leader, for the same purpose. That these interviews were confined to mere exchange courtesies is hardly credible. The previous day's Reuter's cable clearly indicated that Mr. Baldwin's decision not to resign but to carry on was determined by the belief that if he met Parliament, he would not find himself in a minority, as it was understood steps had been taken to sound Liberal opinion and Government were satisfied that there would be no unnecessary opposition on the part of the Liberals. The Liberals, in fact, hold the way of escape from the present parliamentary stalemate. Neither the Conservatives, the strongest individual party in the Commons, nor the Labourites can continue in power for a single week without the support, active or tacit, of the Liberals. The Labourites are not in a hurry to secure power. As Mr. Macdonald told an interviewer on Saturday they are building sure foundations and would be ready when the time came. "Our task at present," he added, "is to educate opinion. The results indicate that we are succeeding." They will have a Coalition with the Liberals, not on the terms imposed by the latter, which would mean a compromise with the fundamental principles of their programme but on their own. Now that Protection, as desired by Mr. Baldwin and his friends is, for the time being, out of the question, there is little, except, perhaps, a new orientation of policy as regards German Reparations, that is common between the Liberals with their policy of negation, and the Labourites, with their determination to help forward the creation of a new social order.

### Conflict of Aims

The conflict of aims and ideals between Liberals and the Labour Party is thus clearly indicated in the comments of a Labour journal: "Though we agree with the Liberals in opposing the Tory remedies, we differ from them no less widely over fundamentals. The Tories at least perceive that something is amiss in our present system. But when we read in the "Daily News" that "Free Trade is no negation" but a "positive and definite policy for the promotion or national prosperity" we feel less than ever disposed to treat as an ally the party for which it speaks. Was there, even before the Greys and the Asquiths rushed into their just and Liberal war "prosperity" in the slums of Glasgow and Poplar, or in the sweated industry of agriculture? We agree with the Liberals in rejecting the crazy economics and the crude Nationalism of Tariff Reform, but our whole case depends upon rousing in the public mind the will and the ambition to depart from the haphazard competition, the massive waste, the shameless free-booting of our system of financial autocracy and private enterprise. We cannot end the alternation of the slump and the boom which devastated this country under the purest Free Trade save by winning for the community the control of the money power. Alike over what we import and over what we produce at home, we would introduce the control of organisations which can plan, not for private profit, but for the general good. It is by eliminating the waste of internal competition that we could reduce the costs of production. The one "cost" which it is suicidal to reduce is wages. Only as wages rise can the home market be restored." In view of this divergance of view and with its determination to solve the unemployment problem—which was the real issue of the General Election—the Labour Party cannot find in the Liberal Party a helpful ally. On the other hand, with "the crazy economics and the crude Nationalism of Tariff Reform" put out of the way, there is little to prevent the Conservatives and the Liberals making common cause to meet the onrush of the "Socialist Menace," especially as the Liberals are no less dismayed than the Conservatives by the Labour successes at the polls. All signs point to such coalescence. But, even if the Conservative-Liberal understanding survives the test of the Labour amendment to the Address on the unemployment issue, the Government cannot linger for more than a few months. For a General Election early next year is inevitable in any circumstance.

### Barbusse, the French Pacifist.

It is likely that the French Government will take proceedings against the celebrated French pacifist Henri Barbusse, whose notable utterances about Mahatma Gandhi's work in India created such considerable interest in France some weeks ago. He has been successful in holding in Geneva the first International Congress of former war-participants. Delegates representing a total of one and half million of ex-soldiers came from England, France and Italy, and also from Germany and Austria, and discussed how to avoid future war. Thus it was, as the French Socialist Press pointed out, that men who were killing each other only a few years ago, armed to the teeth and feeding themselves on the literature of hatred, are now quietly agreed that somehow such carnage must be avoided in future, while their Governments are provoking it by their diplomatic acts, the policy of one foreign office exciting the enmity of another. Barbusse did his share of war work in nursing the wounded and his famous words in one of his latest poetical pieces: "Long is it, before one can understand why others weep" found sympathetic echo in writers living in "enemy countries" and helped to create mutual understanding. In his recent utterances he has denounced frankly the present Ruhr policy of France. The French Government considers this unpatriotic and nothing short of treason. It will be interesting to see how far the present French ministry will push the matter.

### Reprehensible Tactics.

Not only is there no indication in the evidence given before the Lee Commission of any realisation on the part of the British Civilians that Indians have a legitimate claim to control their public services, but the tactics adopted by them to entrench themselves in their present position are as reprehensible as they are amazing. Thus the C. P. and Berar Civilians in their evidence before the Commission made the astounding assertion that "European officers are oppressed on all sides by the Indian public opinion, Indian colleagues and assistants and an Indianised Government." Mr. De, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, speaking on behalf of the Indian members of the Civil Service, rightly characterised this outburst as a gross misstatement of facts and a cruel libel on the whole class of devoted Indian public servants. Another illustration of similar tactics is contained in the following examination of Dr. Paranjpye:—

"Proceeding the Doctor said no single Indian of whatever political complexion had suggested the repudiation of pensions.

Lord Lee—What about the resolution of the Congress?

Dr. Paranjpye—That refers only to the loans of Government."

Indian public opinion has sufficiently declared itself on the unfair manipulation of proportionate pensions, but the suggestion that the Indian people would even think of repudiating the legitimately earned pension of any public servant is too contemptible to deserve notice. As for Lord Lee's informing interjection about the Congress resolution, it throws an instructive sidelight on his lordship's qualification for presiding over the deliberations of the Commission.

### Sir T. B. Sapru on Mahatma Gandhi.

It is always interesting to know what high Government officials in this country feel and think about the Indian national movement and its leaders. Seldom do they open their hearts and unburden their minds of thoughts relating to the leading personalities of the country with whom they may be connected in many ways in their official capacity. Only the other day an Australian publicist gave us the rare opportunity of peeping into the hidden recesses of the mind of "His Excellency" who "more than any one else was responsible for the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi" and "whose term of office expires in December." The following extract from an article in the "Review of Reviews" will be of special interest to our readers as expressing the views on Mahatma Gandhi of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was a member of the Government at the time of "the Mahatma's condemnation" and who is prepared to take his full share of responsibility for it. Sir Tej Bahadur says:—

"I am a Hindu, and have always been opposed to Mr. Gandhi's politics and particularly to his Non-co-operation movement. Though I admire his personal character as a man, I think he has been sadly mistaken. I was a member of the Government at the time of his condemnation and am prepared to take my full share of responsibility for it. As regards his attempt to organise a national boycott of the Universities, the Courts and Councils, his movement has failed. Now the Non-co-operators are coming into the Councils, where they are certain to give trouble, though I would far rather see them in the Councils than outside. Where there is no contact differences are bound to widen. The Councils may learn something from the Non-co-operators and the Non-co-operators may learn something in the Councils. But it should not be imagined that the idea associated with Mr. Gandhi's name has lost its power. He has still a greater hold over the Indian masses than any man has had from generations. I thought his action against the visit of the Prince of Wales was unwise and wrong, and many millions of my fellow-countrymen of whom nothing was said or heard in England thought so too. Even in villages—and I am connected with a few—his name has become a household word, and I know that he forms the centre of interest to the villagers who ask you when he is going to be released. There is almost a superstition attaching to his name in the eyes of the illiterate of the villages and his pictures have found their way even to remote hamlets. Gandhi's disciples go from village to village preaching his doctrine in language which simple folk can understand, and his fame has spread everywhere as that of a national hero. These things ought not to be ignored in England."

### Untouchability.

Apropos Sir Michael O'Dwyer's fulminations against the Indian caste system and his denunciation of the heartless treatment meted out to the "untouchables" as contrasted with the "infinitely better" condition of the Indian settlers in Kenya the following remarks of Sir T. B. Sapru in the same article will be found interesting:—

"Some Englishmen in India attach great importance to the caste question and to the 'untouchables' but they usually forget to say that the 'untouchables'—using the word in the sense in which it is understood at present—are a problem only in the Madras Presidency, and that they are no problem at all in Northern India. In the United Provinces I, for instance, might not be on social terms with a street sweeper but that is a matter of social, not of religious distinction. Only a few weeks ago a big gathering of Hindus, including orthodox priests, resolved to give a distinct position to these 'untouchables' and to admit them to temples and to raise their position. I need scarcely say that I am in entire accord with their idea and have no doubt that the position will improve. I wish to see the 'untouchables' of the south raised to a higher level and earnest efforts to that end are being made. It is unwise to reckon upon these differences as something unchangeable and everlasting. Social differences there will always be; but time which works so many changes may tend to modify caste distinctions even in the South."

## HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING.

BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.

The doors of education which were hitherto closed to all except the privileged classes, were flung open even to Shudras. Schools and colleges were opened in cities where people flocked from all parts of the country and also from distant lands such as Khorasan and Persia, to receive instructions in theology, logic, arithmetic, astronomy, rhetoric, history and languages. Village schools were opened every where. Hindu students of theology were taught Vedas and Vyakaran. Learning and research were encouraged in all their forms. Pandits and the Ulama were liberally supported by the State and in fact a separate department for this purpose called the 'Madad-maash presided over by an officer known as Sadr-Jehan was established at Delhi. This functionary was one of the principal ministers of the State and can be distinguished as a minister of education of the modern times. Mohemad Tughluk, Feeroz Shah Tughluk, Sultan Sikander, Nasiruddin Mahmud, Mahmud Shah Bahmani, Feeroz Shah Bahmani, Ibrahim Shah Sharqi and all the early Moghul monarchs can be styled as "lovers of learning." In fact, the desire to spread knowledge and encourage learning in more than one ways had become the glory of the Kings and the pride of the princes, and as patron of letters some of these monarchs have earned an enduring place in the history of their time. There was hardly a noble at any period in the whole course of Muslim history who did not support and maintain a little army of students, Moulvis and Pandits.

### University of Jaunpur.

We find that at the great university of Jaunpur alone there were some four thousand students and three hundred professors. All were supported by the State or by the nobles. Even now at Jaunpur there must be at least five hundred students helped and supported by private generosity. At the court of the Moghuls at different times there were 354 (on very rough calculation) Ulama, out of which there were 128 Hindus. Once Abul Fazl proudly said, "all civilized nations have schools for the education of youths; but Hindustan is particularly famous for its seminaries." The desire for knowledge and the inquiry after truth had become a passion with these rules. Literary assemblies used to be held once or twice a week at the court and debates on religious and other literary subjects were conducted.

A department of 'Darut-Tarjuma' was established and books from Sanskrit, Arabic and Greek were translated into Persian in large numbers. The Imperial Library of Delhi contained no less than twenty-seven thousand volumes of rare value. The private libraries of some of the Royal ladies who were noted for their intellectual pursuits, love of letters and for their patronage of art and culture, contained thousands of volumes. In the reign of King Ghaisyasuddin of Malwa, school mistresses were appointed to instruct the purdah ladies of Hindu and Muslim household.

The Morarity of the Indian people received a great impetus from the contact with the simplicity and austerity of the Muslim. Drunkenness, gambling, self-mutilation and suicide disappeared under the Muslim rule. Describing the evil customs and social depravations prevailing in India, Alberuni says: "Islam has abolished all these things among the Arabs, as it has also abolished them in those parts of India where the ascendancy of Mussalman rule was felt." The influence of the Muslim rule tended to give India a more definite and practical direction to moral, political and all other speculation. This is a great service which the Muslim rule has rendered to this land by thus preparing it for contact with the modern world. Social crimes of the kind of Sattee, child marriage and the non-marriage of widows and many others were in vogue and that it was no light task to dissuade the people from these practices. Practices such as these had indeed degraded the vast humanity of India. The Muslim rule did, in fact, we all know, put down these social contaminations at times by force but, generally, by its moral pressure.

### Influence on Caste system.

Caste system had taken so strong a hold upon the mind and imagination of the people that to break it in its entirety was an impossibility. Yet the Muslim rule had very much weakened its rigour.

The introduction of a better notion of criminal jurisprudence brought about a lasting change, and stopped the growth of the caste system. Because in Hindu times every offence was an offence against the caste. But under the Mussalman rule any breach of law was an offence against the public and the State and thus the Hindus passed from the jurisdiction of caste rule to that of Imperial law. Better from of dress, food, manners as we see in India to-day are due to the Muslim rule.

Noldeke's pregnent remark, "that Hellenism never touched more than the surface of Persian life but Iran was penetrated to the core by Arabian religion and Arabian ways" may with a little modification equally apply to India. The sociologist without a moments demur, I think, will admit that the test of a polity is its capacity to live and develop, its contribution to the culture and happiness of humanity. Muslim policy judged by this test will come out, we hope, very successful.

And whatever may have been its errors and defects, the Muslim rule was distinctly a civilizing agency. It was a polity with a literature and laws and institution of its own; it was a coherent and harmonious social and political system which had on the whole worked wonderfully well.

## BALDWIN DECIDES.

### GOVERNMENT TO MEET PARLIAMENT.

### LABOUR AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

LATER.

The Government have decided to meet Parliament.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is officially announced from Downing Street that, after a careful consideration of constitutional precedents and their bearing upon the situation which has arisen as result of the general election, the Cabinet have decided unanimously that it is their constitutional duty to meet Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

INTERVIEW WITH ASQUITH AND MACDONALD.

Mr. Baldwin had half an hour's interview with Mr. Asquith this evening.

LATER.

Mr. Baldwin's interview with Mr. Asquith was merely for the purpose of courteously communicating his decision to remain in office until the meeting of parliament. There was no discussion regarding policy. Mr. Baldwin interviewed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for the same purpose.

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

The latest authoritative pronouncement of Labour attitude if Mr. Baldwin faces Parliament, as he is now expected to do, is that the Labourists will raise the unemployment issue and demand a statement as to what the Unionists are prepared to do. They may thereupon submit an amendment to the address of such a nature as possibly to command the support of the Liberals and secure Government defeat.—Reuter.

## "MORNING POST."

### PURCHASED BY CONSERVATIVE PARTY

LONDON, December 12.

The "Daily Herald" states the Conservative Party organisation has purchased the "Morning Post" at a price which would astonish those accustomed to handling newspaper properties.—Reuter.

## REPARATIONS ENQUIRY.

### AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Washington.—It is announced that the Government would view with favour the participation of American economic experts in a private capacity in the Reparations Commission Enquiry Committees, though it is unable to participate officially or to appoint a representative.—Reuter.

## GERMAN FOOD LOAN.

### FLOTATION IN U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 12

Following the publication of a private letter from Mr. Hoomer favouring the flotation of seventy million dollar German Food Loan, it is learned the United States Government is hopeful that the negotiations for loan will succeed. About half of the proceeds will be expended on food stuffs in the United States.—Reuter.

## CATTLEWEALTH OF BRITAIN.

### ALARMING SLAUGHTER DUE TO DISEASE.

LONDON, December 12.

In a speech at Hotel Victoria, Sir W. Joynson Hicks stated animals valued at £70,000 were being slaughtered daily in consequence of the foot and mouth disease. Although 28 counties were affected, the worst centres were Shropshire and Cheshire, especially the latter where over 20 cases were occurring daily, necessitating the virtual devastation of every farm affected. The Ministry and officials were experiencing difficulty in coping with the situation which was threatening to desolate the country.

A special Cabinet Committee had been appointed to deal with the position.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found that heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

## SMYRNA INTERIOR.

### PLIGHT OF TURKISH REFUGEES.

### CIVIL WAR IMMINENT?

LONDON, December 12.

Malta.—News from reliable sources gives gloomy picture of the situation in the Smyrna interior. 80,000 Turkish refugees from Macedonia have been expelled by the Greeks under the Exchange of Populations Convention quartered in the fire zone in Smyrna who refuse to go to the interior. It is estimated 400,000 refugees are still to come from Macedonia, Thrace and Greece. A revolution is possible soon. It is even hinted that it is imminent. This will inevitably mean civil war. The Turkish Government is also faced with the problem of lack of skilled labour owing to the exodus of the Greeks and Armenians making it impossible to tend fruit, tobacco and crops helping to decrease the revenue. Government greatly needs a loan but owing to instability, bribery and corruption a loan is most unlikely.—Reuter.

## AGA KHAN'S LETTER.

### MR. AMEER ALI'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

With reference to the recent letter of the Aga Khan with regard to the position of the Khalifa which was also signed by Mr. Ameer Ali, the latter in an interview with Reuter emphatically denied the "impudent" accusations of intrigue levelled against the Aga Khan started by the Press of Angora. He said that the letter was designed to induce the Turkish National Assembly to calm the general Muslim mind with regard to the position of the Khilafat, and prevent the desintegration of Islam as a moral force. He added, "It shows a singular shortsightedness to construe a friendly letter in the sense they have done."—Reuter.

(Continued from column 4.)

of Government Service. To return to what I was saying. The "Hindu" under Mr Iyengar's personal devotion made good, had a very much increased circulation and in a few years' time, had largely displaced its more fortunate rival—the "Madras Mail"—in many an Indian Home. The secret of Mr. Iyengar's success was his training in the law courts. Like Daniel O Connell of the Irish fame, Mr. Iyengar knew just what to say and when to say and how to say. The bureaucracy, whose doings were torn up to shreds in the columns of the "Hindu" used simply to work themselves up into a fury of indignation, but they could never get at the Editor or the paper. Of course, a policy of pin-pricks was adopted; it was not unusual for the police in the mofussil to report the names of the subscribers and the readers of the paper to the "little tin gods" who clad in a little brief authority, tyranised over the people of their districts.

Mr. Iyengar's entry into journalim marked a new era in Indian Newspaper enterprise. In its wake came the realisation of the public that well conducted newspapers were a great instrument of popular education. Other newspapers were founded and after a more or less short-lived existence, had to close down. But the "Hindu" placed on solid foundations, has continued to thrive till this day-and I wish it a long life.

Mr. Iyengar was not a mere journalist; he was a great politician too; and the fairness and sense of justice which he brought to bear on the discharge of his onerous duties endeared him to all alike. When the Brahmin and non-Brahmin controversy was running high, when political prejudices and personal jealousies contaminated the purity of public life in the Southern Presidency Mr Iyengar by his tact and foresight was able to keep the paper clear of all the political eddies that had wrecked many reputations. By judicious handling of the communal questions that had been the bane of political life in Madras, and by never once condoning wrong, wherever it may be, he ably refuted the old bureaucratic dogma, that caste and sectarian considerations dominated Nationalism. On the contrary, Mr. Iyengar showed that Nationalism had come to stay in India and that these communal controversies were merely a passing phase. An Editor, especially if he happened to be a Brahmin was in a very difficult position, placed as he was between the Scylla of Brahmin bigotry and the Charybdis of non-Brahmin distrust, if not violent hatred. But Mr. Iyengar never faltered in his duty. His ideal was National service, and his faith in that ideal never once weakened. As a Congressman, he always brought to bear on the discussions a clear mind and a brighter outlook. His mastery of facts and versatility of expression were unrivalled and both as a journalist and politician he had earned the esteem of his countrymen—and I trust of all his opponents too. He has died full of years, and to me who had the privilege of being associated with him in some measure, the grief is too great for words, and the separation hard to bear. In him, *Indian* journalism has lost a great "friend, philosopher and guide," and Indian journalists had proved their esteem for him by unanimously electing him President of their Association, which was recently formed in Bombay. To my friend Mr. S. Rangaswami, who had shouldered the burden during Mr. Iyengar's illness, and all the members of the family, Indian journalists will extend their heartfelt sympathy in their grievous loss. As to the future of the "Hindu," I feel confident that it will be safe in the keeping of Mr. Rangaswami, who had the privilege of sitting at the feet of his uncle all these years, and drank at the fountain of wisdom and experience. May the soul of the deceased rest in peace!

## NOTED JOURNALIST DEAD.

### THE LATE MR. S. KASTURI-RANGA YENGAR.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," who had been ailing for some time past, died this morning at his residence in Mylapore. He was one of the best known Madras journalists. For many years he took a leading part in the political movements of the country, being an ardent Congressman. The deceased set up practice as a High Court vakil in Coimbatore and removed to Madras. He purchased the "Hindu" in 1905 and became proprietor and editor of the paper. He was a member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the National Fund and Industrial Association. He was also a member of the All-India Congress Committee and President of the Madras Congress Committee for some years and member of the Civil Disobedience Committee He was a staunch nationalist and visited Europe during the war as a representative of the Indian Press, being invited by the Government in 1916. His death is keenly regretted and much sympathy is felt for the deceased's family. z

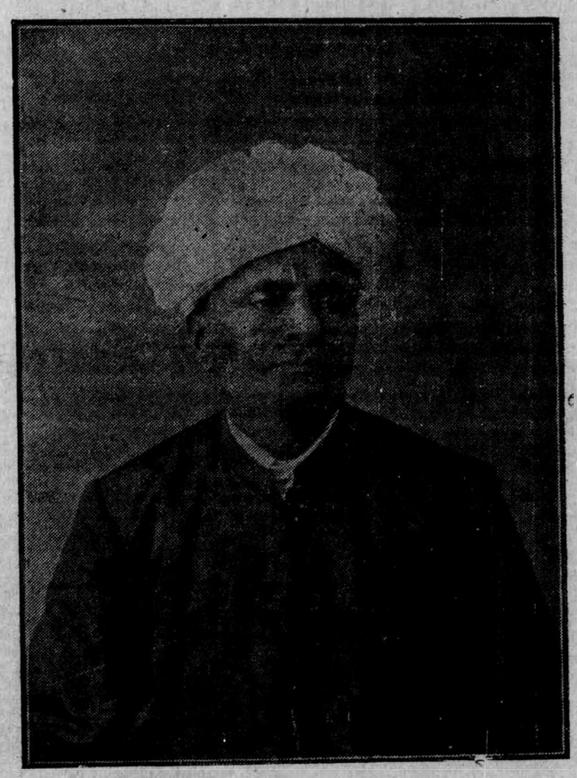
(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Though ill and bed-ridden for a long time the passing away this morning of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" was sudden and unexpected and came as a shock to all in this city, which owes to the veteran journalist much of its present political life. There is not the least doubt his passing away has left a gap in the p[illegible] life of the city, which will be hard to fill. Only the other day he was elected the President of the Journalists' Association of India, in recognition of his great services to the profession and it is a pity that he did not live long enough to place the institution on a sound footing.

There is some speculation in the city as to who will succeed him in the editorial chair of the "Hindu". I have no doubt that Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, a nephew of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Assistant Editor of the "Hindu" on whom most of the burden of conducting the paper had fallen since the Editor's long illness and who has acquitted himself creditably will be elevated to the position.

### THE LATE MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.



Whose Death Occurred At Madras On Wednesday Morning.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

The first monthly meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held at the Congress Office in Krishna Building on Wednesday at 6 p.m.

At the outset Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President, moved the following resolution which was unanimously carried:—

"This Committee places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of Srijut Kasturiranga Iyenger and sympathises with the family of the departed patriot and journalist and that the Secretaries should be authorised to communicate this resolution to the family of the deceased."

## DANIEL O' CONNELL OF INDIAN JOURNALISM.

(BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.)

By the death of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Indian journalism has sustained an irreparable loss. Though he was successful as a lawyer, he realised early enough that the pettifogging atmosphere of the law courts was not congenial to the fostering of nation building work in India, for which there was much greater need than for lawyers. Mr. Iyengar gave up the profession of the lawyer, long before the Non-Co-operation movement came into existence. He realised long ago that a newspaper was a potential factor in national service and for well nigh two decades devoted himself to the conducting of "The Hindu" as an avowed organ of Indian Nationalism. Day in and day out, through fair weather and foul, he bent his energies to steering the frail barque of Indian Nationalist journalism clear of shoals and sandbanks, and by dexterous handling of the various questions, prevented it from founder-ing on the rocks of bureaucratic opposition. In those days, when Mr. Iyengar made the "Hindu" his own, journalism was not a paying proposition—and as a matter of fact, the "Hindu" had not proved a profitable business. What time, the Anglo-Indian journals, and Indian journals, whose nationalism was of a questionable hue, throve, sturdy Nationalism was always looked upon with suspicion by the bureaucracy, who had their repressive armoury quite full and could manipulate it to put down freedom of opinion, and even prevent the free exercise of a journalist's calling. It required a robust optimism and a determination for sacrifice for one to choose journalism as a calling. In fact, many of those who, like the late G. Subramania Iyer, chose the profession, regarded it as a mission of their life and devoted themselves to it with courage and faith, which are ever worthy of emulation.

Mr. Iyengar, from the moment he entered upon the possession of the "Hindu", devoted his talents, his wide knowledge and experience and legal acumen to making the paper thoroughly nationalist and wielded his pen with such vigour and thoroughness that it soon made the "Hindu" the leading nationalist journal in Southern India. While its Anglo-Indian contemporary throve under Government and European patronage, and at a time when people were still backward and so oppressed with a sense of fear lest their subscription to the "Hindu" should be construed as *lese majeste*, the "Hindu", under the able editorship of Mr. Iyengar became a great power for public good. It boldly espoused the cause of the people and ventilated their grievances with such determination that in many cases those grievances had to be promptly redressed by the authorities. I remember how as a college student I used surreptitiously to carry about my person a copy of the "Hindu", treasuring up every word, every comment of the talented Editor. It was regarded as a great crime with fellow students to read the "Hindu", and by example and otherwise, we were expected to look upon the Anglo-Indian "Madras Mail" as our political bible. I remember still vividly how it was on one of those occasions while during college hours, I was surreptitiously consuming the pages of the "Hindu", that the inspiration came to me to become a journalist in preference to other walks of life. In those days, as I have said, journalism was a precarious calling and it was not unusual for friends to regard one who took to it either as a madman or an idiot. With so many examples of brilliant men having failed in the line, they argued that one did oneself no good by abandoning the sure path to preference

(Continued in column 2.)

## INDIANS IN CANADA.

### RAPIDLY DWINDLING DOWN IN NUMBER

### CANADIAN INDIAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Sunder Singh, a Sikh gentleman, who has been a resident of Canada for the last 14 years, returned to India last week.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the general attitude of the people of Canada towards the Indian settlers in that Dominion Mr. Sunder Singh said:—

"The Canadians have no clear idea about India. They are under the impression that the Indians are a semi-civilised people. All the ideas about Indians, they get principally from American missionaries returning from India and travellers who happen to sojourn in this country for a few months or so. As very few prominent Indians go to Canada, the ideas among Canadians about India are not very happy. The sentiment and pride of race-superiority is of course as strong in Canada as in other White possessions of the British Empire."

Questioned regarding the attitude of the Canadian Government towards Indian emigration, Mr. Singh said, "I should like briefly to state the history of Indian emigration to Canada, which will enable you to understand more clearly the attitude of the Dominion Government towards the question" Indians first went to Canada in 1905, as settlers; most of them were from the Punjab. They went via. Hongkong to Vancouver and British Columbia. Most of them found work as labourers in various industries. The Indians continued to come to British Columbia till the end of 1908 when the Dominion Government passed a law prohibiting further immigration of Indians. The Jananese and the Chinese were, however, not debarred from coming into Canada, notwithstanding their influx was larger than that of Indians. Since the passing of the law, only a few Indians were allowed to enter Canada and that too after a good deal of trouble and expense in the Canadian courts. The highest number of Indians was 5000 in 1909 when I first went to Canada. The condition of Indians was not at all satisfactory. All of them were practically without their families. We approached the Government about the admission of our families when we were indirectly told that the Indian settlement was not to be permanent, and so our families were not allowed to join us.

ATTITUDE PREMIER OF CANADA.

"What is the attitude of Mr. Mackenzie King, the present Premier of Canada?"—querried our representative.

"The attitude of Mr. Mackenzie King" said Mr. Singh is very much the same as before. It may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Mackenzie King was the Deputy-Minister of Labour in the Liberal Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the emigration question was under discussion. He was specially sent to India in 1908 to make a report on Oriental Emigration, specially Indian emigration, which they usually call Hindu emigration. In his report, which was published, Mr. King suggested the advisability of restricting Indian emigration. And on the strength of that report the Government of Canada issued regulations of "Direct Steamship" for taking Indian emigrants. But as there was no direct steamship connection between India and Canada, Indian emigrants were totally excluded from Canada."

"What is the position at present?" asked our representative.

"I returned from Canada only last week. I have been in Canada for the last 14 years and have been connected with all movements for social, educational and economic progress of our nationals in that country. I can, therefore, speak with personal knowledge that the Indian position in Canada is rather worse than before."

Questioned as to the effect of Mr. Sastri's visit on the Indian situation in Canada, Mr. Singh said, "Mr. Sastri, of course, spoke before the Canadian public at various places informing them all about India. It appeared at that time that Mr. Sastri had made some impression on Canadian public opinion. But we were soon disillusioned. As soon as Mr. Sastri left the shores of Canada, the pendulum swung back to the old position." Asked how the Indians in Canada viewed the proceedings of the last Imperial Conference so far as they related to this question. Mr. Singh said: "The Indians in India have had enough experience of such Conferences. Having sent deputations and representations to Ottawa and London several times without any result, they realise fully the value to be attached to the expressions of lip-sympathy of the so-called Imperial Statesmen I must tell you frankly that we Indians in Canada are not much optimistic about any tangible result from these proceedings or the future outcome of the proposed Sapru Committees."

FRANCHISE

About the franchise question, Mr. Singh said that to them it was a question of secondary importance at the present time. "The number of Indians in Canada has now dwindled down to 1200. So the question of franchise is not of great importance at the moment. The most important question is the question of emigration. Until and unless this question is settled to our satisfaction and in conformity with justice and national self-respect and based on the principle of equality of all citizens throughout the Empire, the franchise question is bound to remain in the back ground. Unless the emigration restrictions are removed forthwith, the number of Indian settlers in Canada with go down still further and within a few years there will be no Indian left in that land."

"In British Columbia the position is quite different," continued Mr. Singh. "In Canada there are nine provinces and in eight out of these nine, Indians for all practical purposes enjoy franchise. In these eight provinces, however, the number of Indians is so insignificant that they can be counted on one's fingers' ends. In British Columbia the position is different. Most of the Indian emigrants have settled there. There is a special law passed long ago which disfranchised the Indian settlers. When Mr. Mackenzie King was approached by the Indians with a request for the repeal of this anti-Indian law, he said that the Dominion Government could not interfere in the internal affairs of British Columbia. And so the question was shelved."

In conclusion Mr. Sunder Sing said:—"The solution of the problem of Indian emigration and all questions connected with it depends upon India itself. If we have our national self-respect established in our own country, the position of our nationals abroad is bound to improve. In plain words we must have full and complete Swaraj first in India, and vindicate our national rights and honour here, and we shall then have sufficient time and strength to look abroad, and I am sure all these overseas problems will be automatically solved to the entire satisfaction of this country. I therefore appeal to my countrymen in India of all shades of opinions to concentrate on this only question, namely the question of Swaraj, and thus unitedly fight the battle of Indians overseas on the Indian soil itself."

## COLLINS ACQUITTED.

### MAJORITY VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

### TWO MORE CHARGES PENDING

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury at the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, the trial of Charles Collins on the charge of cheating Messrs. Pohoomul Bros. was concluded on Wednesday.

The Jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty' by a majority of 8 to 1 and His Lordship acquitted and discharged the accused.

The verdict of acquittal was received with some applause by the people present. The Court was crowded and keen interest was manifested by the public throughout the trial.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the accused instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie blunt and Caroe Solicitir

Two more charges of cheating are pending against the accused.

## EXTREMIST MOVE IN PORTUGAL.

### ATTACK AGAINST GOVT. DEFEATED

LONDON. Dec. 11.

An apparently censored message from Reuter's Lisbon correspondent shows that the Presidential Palace was attacked with a view to overthrow Government. The guard repulsed the attack, which was apparently carried out by the extremists supported by the garrison and a destroyer. The situation is now normal.—Reuter.

## LYTTON AND DAS

### A PRIVATE INTERVIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal sent for Mr. C. R. Das yesterday. Mr. Das waited upon the former at Government House at about 2.30 p.m. yesterday. The interview lasted about an hour and half. Nothing is known at present as to what transpired at the interview.

## B. I. S. N. CO.

LONDON, December 12.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's report for the year ended October 30th, showed net profits of £112,000 and a dividend of eight per cent for the year £25,000 is carried forward. 17 Steamers which could not be worked at current rates were sold. Three steamers and four motor-ships were added to the fleet and further six steamers. The total tonnage is now 53,500. 2,000 ton motor vessels are being constructed, and it is hoped that the recent economies and improvement in freights will result in better profits in the current year.—Reuter.

## BRITISH MISSION TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, December 12.

The British Financial Mission is leaving for Brazil, on December 14th, to assist the Government to surmount financial difficulties. It includes the ex-Secretary for India Mr. Montagu, and Sir Charles Addis.

Los Angeles.—William Pinkirton, the world famous detective, is dead.—Reuter.

# QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

## HINDUS SCORE 475 IN 1ST INNINGS.

### CENTURY BY VITHAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Presidency—1st Innings,** .. .. | **481** |
| **„ —2nd „ (for 1 wkt.)** .. | **5** |
| **Hindus—1st Innings** .. .. | **475** |

The third days' play of the final match was witnessed by thousands and the eager crowd that turned out went away quite pleased with the day's cricket. Every inch of available space was occupied and the crowd at the tree end was at least ten deep. Every pavilion was full and hundreds were watching the game from house-tops, while some were perched on trees.

Never perhaps in the history of quadrangular cricket was there such tall scoring except in 1921 when the Presidency with th handsome contribution of 183 by Rhodes put up 482. The final match of the Tournament has been unusually interesting. The substantial total of 481 by the Presidency led many to draw conclusions but the neck-to-neck race has resulted in the Presidency leading by a short head in the first knock. It is highly creditable to the Hindus, who are declined to lose heart at times to have finished close at the heels of their opponents. The overnight position of the Hindus was by no means so poor as some critics seemed to think. The Vithal, Naidu partnership was the biggest asset of the Hindu eleven Naidu, who looked like making his century was dismissed by Travers,—of all bowlers. The Nagpur batsman while at the wickets had displayed his scoring capacity with effect and his style and reach appealed to the spectators. The Hindu skipper's century however must be considered as the best performance of the day. He was cool and collected throughout, and was mainly responsible for leading his team to such a close finish at the end of the day. Deodhar must also be mentioned as one who played a sound game and contributed his big bit. His was a style, different from all others, the professorlike dignity with which he used his bat being quite noticeable. Ramji's appearance on the field was received with cheers and that batsman soon made things merry by wielding his willow with telling effect but only for a short while. S. S. Joshi's performance of three consecutive boundaries remains a record and some call it the "bat trick."

The "tail-end" of the Hindu innings added a good number of runs. The Presidency have begun their second innings, and have lost one wicket for 5 runs. The game will be continued to-day.

### DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Five minutes after the usual time the Hindus resumed their innings, Vithal facing Higgins and a single was scored in this over. Pocock took charge from the Police Court end and bowled a maiden over. In the next over of Higgins, Vithal scored a four to the point boundary and with a single off Pocock, Naidu reached his 60. Higgins was tempting Naidu but the Nagpur batsman was too clever for that. 200 was put at 5 minutes to eleven and West took over from Higgins at Gymkhana end. Vithal score four behind the wickets with the new ball and followed up with three in the same place. His next was a turn to leg for four off Pocock which completed 210. Runs now came quickly. Vithal soon reached his 50 and Naidu punished West and Pocock with success. At 225, Travers rolled up his sleeves and bowled to Vithal from the northern end but proved expensive giving 8 runs in his first over. But in the next over he got behind Naidu's defence with his first ball. Naidu had played fine cricket for his 76 without a single chance. He was at the wicket for 115 minutes and his score contained 9 fours. The fourth wicket realized 138 runs. (236—4—76). Deodhar joined his skipper and opened with single off West. An overthrow by Hosie resulted Deodhar running four and Vithal in Travers's next over sent up 250 on the board at 11.40 a.m. reaching 74 himself. Two runs later Higgins replaced West and Travers gave place to Pocock. Vithal opened his shoulders and scored all round the wicket, taking good care off Higgins's lobbing spins. Deodhar got into two figures and Vithal reached his eighth decade soon after. At 256 Wodehouse was [illegible] end and two runs later Battersby took Higgins' place. There was considerable excitement among the supporters of the Hindu team as Vithal was nearing his century. Every run he made was counted by the crowd. 280 was reached at twenty minutes after twelve. Deodhar had settled himself and used his bat with advantage. At 287 the Presidency skipper sought to dismiss Vithal as he had done Naidu but Vithal was all careful and not going to risk losing his century. Battersby continued to send tempting deliveries and Vithal wanted one more for his century having scored three in Battersby's last ball. The Hindu skipper got into three figures amidst prolonged cheering by snatching a single off Traver's. Deodhar being encouraged by his partner's score began to step out. The next over of Battersby saw the century batsman off, West holding him at mid-off. Vithal had played an excellent innings and his substantial contribution of 101 was a source of courage to his men. He scored 11 fours and was at the wickets for 187 minutes. (283—5—101). Deodhar who was joined by S. S. Joshi, continued to add runs and at 12-40 p.m. 300 was signaled. Travers placed Pocock and West in charge the latter bowling from the Police Court end. Joshi opened his account with a four off West and was not long in getting his ten. Five minutes before the lunch hour 320 was telegraphed. The board showed 328 for 5 wickets when the teams adjourned for lunch, Deodhar and Joshi remaining not out with 39 and 13 respectively.

### IN THE AFTERNOON.

After lunch Travers bowled to Deodhar and West delivered from the Pavilion end. 330 was put up 2 minutes after resumption and Pocock replaced Travers. Deodhar reached his half century at 2-20 p.m. and the total was nearly 350. Joshi followed his partner's example by scoring all round. He reached his 20 with a brace of West' first ball and lifted him to long for four, the hit falling a little short of a sixer.

At 355 Battersby took over from West and Gillespy succeeded Pocock. Joshi got three off Gillespey behind the wicket and 360 was telegraphed at 2-40 p.m. Deodhar was adding runs quickly and Joshi tried hard to punish Battersby. He missed one and the next three were well fielded. Travers had tried seven bowlers but they had not been able to do any harm to the batsmen. At 373, Phillip had a try in Gillespey's place. Joshi was playing a pretty game. He cut Phillips nicely to leg. In the next over he scored three consecutive boundaries off Phillips but the fourth was mishit but West held the spinning ball fast. Joshi's 50 was made in 70 minutes and his merry style was much applauded. His placings to leg were particularly good. During his stay at the wickets he made 9 boundaries. (393—6—50). Shivram filled the breach and started with a four off Battersby. At 3-25 the Hindus reached their fourth century, Deodhar being 70. West used the new ball at the Pavilion end and Shivram hit him for four. Deodhar now steadied himself, being intend on reaching three figures. West was bowling better with the new ball. Deodhar was 78 when he was held by Wodehouse off Pocock. He had played a very steady game and took 185 minutes to attain his 78 which included six fours. (413—7—78). Ramji came next and began with a single. His next was another single followed by a high one which fell a little out of Phillips's reach and brought four. Much swinging was seen now, even Shivram indulging in a little wild play. 430 was signalled at 3.48 p.m. In the following over Ramji livened up matters by lifting West to the Pavilion for six.

Ramji's play was very much in demand just now. Shivram sneaked a single off Pocock and Ramji followed suit, sent 440 on the board. Battersby was next appointed to dismiss Ramji which he did, his third delivery was mis-hit by Ramji and Hosie held him at mid-off. Ramji had a merry time his 17 which was made in 16 minutes included a six and a four. (442—8—17). Chandarana came next but Rubie held him behind the wicket off Pocock without adding a single run. (442—9—0). The teams now adjourned for tea.

After Tea Shivram was accompanied by S. M. Joshi and Pocock took the first over from the northern end. Battersby bowled from the other end and Joshi scored a brace off his third ball. 450 was sent up at 4.25 p.m. Joshi was pretty careful and adding runs slowly but surely. Shivram slowed down his speed keeping pace with Joshi. At 4.45 the Hindus were only 20 runs behind the Presidency total. Singles came slow and every run was followed by shouts and cheers. At ten minutes to 5, the total stood at 465 and Shivram added a four following up with a couple off Pocock. In the next over however Shivram was held behind the wickets by Travers off Pocock. The Hindus innings closed at 4.55 p.m. with 475 runs S. M. Joshi being not out with 29.

### PRESIDENCY 2ND INNINGS.

At 5.7 p.m. Hosie and Higgins opened the Presidency second knock, Chandrana bowling to Hosie. Navle missed the last ball and a bye-boundary resulted. Higgins managed a single and Nalve next dropped Hosie off S.M. Joshi. Ramji, however made up for it by hoding Hosie two balls later (5-1-0). Commander Gillespy came next but no more runs were scored, till stumps were drawn.

The scores were:—

PRESIDENCY—2nd inning.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. L. Hosie, c Ramji b S. M. Joshi | ... | 0 |
| J. B. Higgins—batting | ... | 1 |
| Comm. Gillespy—batting | ... | 0 |
| Extras | ... | 4 |
| Total (for 1 wkt.) | ... | 5 |

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| A L Hosie b S S Joshi | 75 |
| C B Rubie b Chandarana | 84 |
| G C Phillips Navle b Naidu | 93 |
| S E West b S S Joshi | 10 |
| F CTravers c and b S M Joshi | 107 |
| T M Battersby b S M Joshi | 14 |
| R L D Wodehouse b Chandarana | 2 |
| J B Higgins (not ou[illegible] | 39 |
| J Macdonell C[illegible]d | 4 |
| Comm. Gillesp[illegible]handarana | 29 |
| A W Pocock [illegible] b S M Joshi | 4 |
| [illegible] Naidu b S M Joshi | 20 |
| Extras | 481 |
| Total | |

HINDUS—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| J G Navle run out | 31 |
| K G Pardeshi b Pocock | 39 |
| L. P. Jai b Pocock | 20 |
| P Vithal c West b Battersby | 101 |
| C K Naidu b Travers | 76 |
| D B Deodhar c Wodehouse b Pocock | 78 |
| S S Joshi c West b Phillips | 59 |
| P Shivram c Travers b Pocock | 29 |
| Ramji c Hosie b Battersby | 17 |
| M. Chandarana c Rubie b Pocock | 0 |
| S. M. Joshi, not out | 21 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 475 |

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chandarana | 29 | 58 | 5 | 3 |
| S M Joshi | 40.4 | 112 | 3 | 4 |
| S S Joshi | 23 | 104 | 1 | 2 |
| Shivram | 23 | 78 | 2 | 0 |
| Ramji | 10 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| C K Naidu | 8 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| Pardeshi | 7 | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| L P Jai | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

S. M. Joshi bowled 3 "no-balls."
P. Shivram bowled 6 "no-balls."
L. P. Jai bowled 1 "no-ball."

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Inning.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | 33 | 96 | 5 | 0 |
| Gillespy | 9 | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| Higgins | 22 | 34 | 6 | 0 |
| Pocock | 56 | 163 | 8 | 5 |
| Wodehouse | 11 | 37 | 1 | 0 |
| Battersby | 31 | 60 | 10 | 2 |
| Travers | 9 | 35 | 0 | 1 |
| G C Phillips | 3 | 17 | 0 | 1 |

West—1 no ball, 1 wide ball.

### PRESENTS TO HINDU TEAM.

The proprietors of the Novelty Cinema (Grant Road Tram Terminus) have invite the Hindu teams to their third shew (8-45 p.m.) on Friday when gold medals and othe prizes will be distributed.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1912* Parsis
1913* Final game drawn.
1914* Abandoned owing to rain.
1915† Presidency.
1916* Abandoned owing to rain.
1917* Final game drawn.
1918† Presidency.
1919* Hindus.
1920* Final game drawn.
1921* Presidency.
1922† Parsis.
1923*

*Played at Bombay.
†Played at Poona.

## INTER-'VERSITY RUGBY.

### A SENSATIONAL GAME.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A sensational start was made in inter-University Rugby Football match at Twickenham to-day. Three minutes after kick-off, Oxford scored through Smith, and Lawton converted. The teams, incidentally, were the same cabled by Reuter on December 5th with the exception that C. Dalby (Rugby and Rain replaced Macdonald in Oxford side owing latter's having been injured.

Cambridge rallied and play was transferred to Oxford half. For a time ,Cambridge forwards controlled the game, and after fifteen minutes, T. Francis scored for Cambridge from penalty with a beautiful drop kick. Two minutes later, R. Hamilton Wickes beat six men and gained a wonderful try for Cambridge which Francis failed to improve. Cambridge now led from six to five. Macpherson then got over for Oxford from pass from Wallace, and Lawton kicked goal from an awkward angle. Ten six in favour of Oxford. Lawton made a brilliant run for Oxford and passed to Smith, who scored his second try for Oxford. Lawton missed the goal by inches. Just before interval, Scott got over for Cambridge and Francis kicked goal.

Half time: Oxford ..... thirteen points.
Cambridge ..... eleven points

On resumption, a mistake by Macpherson resulted in Oxford's being penned in their own half for several minutes. Then Macpherson made good by scoring try which Lawton converted. Lawton next scored try himself but missed the goal. The game was of the most strenuous description. Cambridge seemed tire, but just in time a great passing movement ended in Devitt scoring for Cambridge. Francis failed with kick.

Final score: Oxford .....twenty-one points.
Cambridge ..... fourteen points.

## NO PARTICIPATION IN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

### RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 11.

At the Madras Council this afternoon before the house adjourned Mr. S. Satyamurti, Swarajist, moved a resolution urging the Government to withhold any further participation in the British Empire Exhibition as a mark of protest against the unfair treatment of Indians in the Colonies, particularly in Kenya and the decision of the British Government in respect thereof. The resolution was seconded by Dr. U. Rama Rao, Swarajist member and the Council deferred the discussion till to-morrow.

## LEE COMMISSION.

### INDIAN MEDICOES' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Royal Commission reassembled this morning and heard in private Mr. A. Nelson, Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government. Other witnesses examined were five private practitioners on behalf of the Bombay Medical Union, Bombay Medical Council and Sind Medical Union. They were Drs. D. D. Gildar, N. H. Chaksey, Y. G. Nadgir, G. V. Deshmukh, D. H. Gagrat and Rewachand Gopaldas. The three Associations submitted separate statements which agreed on broad principles.

They urge the constitution of a seprate civil medical department and confining the I.M.S. to purely military duties which demands have for decades been put forward by the independent medical profession and the people of India. The present system is condemned, as it completely dislocates civil medical work and education. Secondly by giving monopoly to I.M.S. officers it does not give scope to Indian talent to distinguish in civil medical work. The Sind Medical Union adds that the I.M.S. reserve is not required for the defence of India as such but that it is being maintained for Imperial purposes. India being part of the Empire would not grudge bearing a share of the burden but the existing practice does not work well. It points out that if during the last war when India was under political subjection, about thousand of her independent medical men volunteered their service, they would do more willingly and in a larger number under an autonomous Government. The I.M.S. reserve is considered insufficient and has been declared by the Esher Committee as incompetent for military purposes. It is urged by the Associations that purely scientific posts be open to the general medical profession. At present an I.M.S. officer was considered to be a specialist in all branches which was impossible.

The Bombay Unions strongly opposed the constitution of superior provincial service. The Sind Medical Union urges the creation of honorary civil medical service as in the United Kingdom. employment of specialists who were now driven to general practice for want of opportunities, constitution of Provincial Medical services and General Committee to manage medical institutions thereby transferring the control to citizens. The Union also considers the existing rate of pay for Indian medical service is excessive and suggests the new to be only 12½ per cent. above pre-war rate.

Lord Lee in examining the witnesses observed that they appeared to urge the reproduction of the conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom in respect of honorary staff. Mr. Gilder and Mr. Rewachand Gopal has replied that was so

Lord Lee asked whether taking away the existing avenue of civil employment from the I.M.S. officers would not result in European recruitment to the Service drying up. Mr. Rewachand replied that nowhere except in India were the civil and military sides combined. Lord Lee replied that the reason was that it constituted the military reserve.

Mr. Samarth:—Has it served the purpose of a war reserve?

Witness replied that due to the nature of their employment at least one third of the I.M.S. officers could not revert to the military. During the last war only 393 officers took up military posts compared with 900 from the independent profession. And the Esher Report had condemned the efficiency of such I.M.S. officers.

Mr. Samarth said that it had been suggested that they could create a reserve by training in the territorial force. Mr. Gildar fully agreed and added that such a scheme was submitted by his Association before the Lovett Committee.

Mr. Samarth further asked whether the witness could suggest method by which Europeans could be attended by men of their race. Witness replied there was no dearth of European doctors. There were the missionary doctors and others.

In their statement the Associations had strongly disfavoured practice by Civil Surgeons as at present was the case as they competed unfavourably with private practitioners. Mr. Petrie pointed out that, on the other hand, the evidence of the I.M.S. officers tendered at Allahabad had denied that they had any large practice. Even if they had, it was negligible compared with the vast field left for the private practitioner.

Mr. Gildar, disagreed. The I.M.S. officer, he explained, took away the cream of the practice, and was in an exceptionally favoured position of utilizing hospital apparatus and nursing homes etc. and also attracted large practice because of his official position.

Replying to Sir Habibullah witness said the appointment of honorary doctors to educational and hospital institutions would very much stimulate their private practice and a large number of persons would offer themselves for it. Mr. Basu asked whether it was not felt at present that civil appointments being held by I.M.S. officers resulted in loss of scope to Indians to gain experience and practice and that in Calcutta they had to start an independent local institution to give opportunities to Indian doctors. Moreover although the I.M.S. officer and private practitioner might start with the same qualification, the I.M.S. man improved because of his exceptional opportunities and therefore earned more. Witness agreed.

Replying to Lord Lee Mr. Gildar observed that some Europeans called Indian doctors, not only specialists, but also general practitioners in preference to Europeans and that he himself had large European clientele.

Lord Lee:—Looking through written statement, witnesses were in favour of grant of passage to European and his family and also passage to Indians for postgraduate study.

Witness replied that was so.

The Commission adjourned till to-day.

### TUESDAY'S HEARING.

Mr. G. A. Addyman, Chairman and Mr. Spence appeared for oral examination on behalf of the European Association. Questioned by Lord Lee, the witnesses stated that their Association represented non-official Europeans and not service officers and that it had accepted the constitutional reforms. Lord Lee asked whether in advocating that no change be affected in the functions of the Services or in the direction of further Indianisation, the Association thought that any reorganisation might adversely affect the interests of the European business community. Mr. Addyman said it was not to protect their interests. They gave their opinion as responsible citizens interested in the successful development of the Reforms. Lord Lee next drew attention to the statement of the witnesses that, in the railway and Irrigation services, European supervision be maintained and asked what percentage of European capital had been invested in those schemes. Witnesses had no figures on the point and promised to supply same later. Lord Lee observed that his point raised a material issue. If one had only, say, one per cent investment, he could not claim to have much voice but if he had a large interest in the capital, his voice would naturally be heard.

Lord Lee next pointed out that responsible Indian Witnesses had advocated that, the moment the Legislature was given control, their attitude towards the Services would be sympathetic. On the other hand the European Association had urged removal of even the existing control over Europeans in the Provincial Services. The Chairman asked whether Europeans in the provincial services were being better treated. Mr. Spence said he saw no difference, and, questioned further, added that he had not had time fully to ascertain the conditions of Europeans in the service.

Speaking about the budget of service ex-

### A DISCREPANCY IN PROPOSALS.

penses prepared by their Association, Mr. Spence observed that it had been prepared on the basis of the standard of expense of business employees. Lord Lee pointed out a discrepancy that while according to their budget the Association thought that at the age of thirty an officer was faced with an expense of Rs. 1419, their proposed scale of pay allowe him only Rs. 1100 at that age. Mr. Spence replied that at the age of thirtyone and thirtytwo, they had provided for a salary of Rs. 1250 and 1500 respectively. According to their scale an officer would begin at Rs. 500 at the age of 22 and would be getting Rs. 2300 at the age of fortytwo. This includes the cost of passages. Mr. Spence added that the mercantile offices did not allow free passage for wife and children. Answering Sir Habibullah, witness said he wanted to maintain the status quo till the Statutory Commission reported. Sir Habibullah next referred to the following general concluding remarks of the Association in its statement "The position of European officers will be one of increasing difficulty and irritation due to the persistent and sinister campaign of Nationalist and anti-British parties on the platform and in the Press and by private intrigue against the European element in the services. This anti-British campaign appears to us to be growing in hostility, rudeness and vilification." Sir Habibullah asked whether such remarks were desirable and likely to promote harmony between the two races. Mr. Spence replied that he was referring to the campaign of the Nationalist press like the "Bombay Chronicle". Lord Lee remarked that such debatable matter did not help the Commission to arrive at their conclusions nor was it helpful to their proceedings.

Sir Habibullah.—"It is helpful to nobody."

Mr. Samarth remarked that taking away the existing power for voting on allowances would cause resentment. Mr. Basu asked whether witness knew that railways and irrigation schemes were all guaranteed and become, after a time, Government property. Mr. Spence could not answer.

### EVIDENCE OF MR. ALTEKAR.

Mr. H.D. Altekar was next examined on behalf of the Bombay Libtral Association. Lord Lee asked whether in making a statement that the I.C.S. was the highest paid Service in the world he (witness) had studied the figures for Ceylon, Malaya and other places and whether in alleging that the Service pay was at the bottom of Indian financial troubles, witness had calculated what percentage the Service pay bore to the Indian revenue. Witness replied in the negative.

Lord Lee: "Well, those are matters worth consideration.

Mr. Basu: "You mean the Services are relatively costlier.

Witness: Yes.

Lord Lee: "But it is quite different from being at the bottom of Indian finance troubles. We at Home had the same cry about our Civil Service, and it was found that even if the entire Service was wiped off it would not take off more than six penny from our income-tax because the percentage to revenue was so small.

Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock and Mr. Basu, witness said his claim for eighty per cent recruitment was not based on experience gained of the Indians employed recently in higher proportion.

Mr. Altekar said they had never accepted those proportions, and believed that only by recruiting a large number of Indians they could really test their ability to administer.

Sir Reginald asked: supposing twenty percent of Europeans be required did not accept the Indian terms, would witness improve the terms or do away altogether with European recruitment?

Witness replied he would like to have Europeans and would reconsider if such a situation arose.

Replying to Mr. Petrie, witness stated he would pay Indians less although he realised that the Indian had social obligations, and in any case he would not include any provision for the cost of the education of children in England. Officers must send children abroad by economising in other directions.

Replying to Mr. Samarth, witness said their demand for control of the Government of India was based on several factors. The Government in India was more in touch with the realities and was not under the influence of vested interests in England who exerted pressure on the Secretary of State, inimical to Indian interests. He believed that much of the resentment against the Services to-day was due to their friends' attempts to use the Secretary of State against the Indian interests.

Lord Lee asked whether the Europeans in the Provincial Service were now being treated better by the Legislature.

Mr. Basu: "They are so few." Witness added that now bitterness was general and would disappear as soon control was given to the Legislature.

Lord Lee: "You know Europeans are doubtful whether the change is likely to increase the possibilities of better treatment and the attitude of the Councils in respect of those already under them may be taken as a sample."

Continuing, witness said that he would urge the constitution of the Public Services Commission as an imparial body the Chairman to be appointed by the Secretary of State and four members, two Indians and two Europeans to be appointed by the Government of India.

### THAKORE OF AMOD EXAMINED IN CAMERA.

The Thakore of Amod M.L.C. was heard, at his own request, in private.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading with party left Madras on the 11th inst. for Calcutta by a special train leaving the Central Station at 10.30 p.m. The departure was private.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson received the Chief of Miraj Senior at Government House, and received an Official Visit from H. E. The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies at Government House on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Sir L Wilson received the Raja of Mudhol and the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House, and returned the Official visit of H. E. The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies at Admiral's House on Wednesday afternoon.

## BARODA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Dec. 11.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar will perform the opening ceremony on the 16th instant of the Baroda Industrial Exhibition for which exhibits are pouring in from distant parts of India such as Calcutta etc.

## AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

### AN OBJECTION OVERRULED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11.

Yesterday and to-day in the Akali leaders case the evidence of Sub-Inspector Jagatsingh C.I.D. was continued, who referred to the speeches made by the accused in various *dewans* held from time to time at different places in Amritsar district, both during the Guruka Bagh and during the present Nabha struggle. Witness gave speeches of some of the accused at these dewans. Defence counsels objected if the speeches of some accused could be proved against others before the conspiracy was proved. Prosecution counsel alleged that it was not a question of conspiracy. The accused as members or helpers of the S. G. P. C., which was declared an unlawful association by the Punjab Government notification were connected with one another. The Court held the same view and overruled the objection remarking that for the purposes of Criminal Law Amendment Act, these speeches would be admitted. The statement of this witness will be continued to-morrow.

## NO HEARING ON WEDNESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 12.

The hearing of the Akali Leaders' Trial could not be resumed to-day as the Trying Magistrate Mr. P. J. Anderson, received a telegram that his father was dangerously ill at Sialkot. Mr. P. J. Anderson is leaving for Sialkot and the Court will not sit before Monday.

## PUNJAB KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11.

The office of the local Khilafat Committee was searched to-day by Police Sub-Inspectors who brought search warrants from Mr. Smith, Superintendent, C.I.D., the complainant in the Akali leaders case. They removed some press communiques of the S. G. P. C. lying in the office. It is understood that these communiques are meant for evidence in the Akali leaders trial.

## MONTAGU MEMORIAL BUST.

### VICEROY UNVEILS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 11.

This evening at the Council Chamber H.E. the Viceroy unveiled the marble bust of Mr. Edwin Montagu, late Secretary of State for India, subscribed for by the public and the members of the Legislative Council to commemorate the services of Mr. Montagu for India. The bust was executed by Signor Ricardi, a sculptor of note in London, and is placed at the entrance to the Council Chamber, a few feet behind that of the King Emperor which was unveiled in the Council Chamber a few days previously by the Governor. The Viceroy accompanied by the Governor and two A.D.C.'s arrived in the Council Chamber at quarter after five p.m. and they were received by the members and other prominent persons assembled in the hall.

The Viceroy having taken his seat on the President's dais, Mr. C. R. Reddy made a speech requesting the President on behalf of the Montagu Memorial Bust Committee to accept the gift:

The President formally accepted the gift and requested H. E. the Viceroy to unveil the bust.

Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said it was their object, as it must be the object of all other Legislative Councils in India, to keep the memory of Mr. Montagu, of his labours to give India a proper place in the British Empire.

H. E. the Viceroy before unveiling the bust made a short speech.

The Viceroy had tea with H. E. the Governor and the President and members of the Legislative Council before leaving the Council Chamber.

## SWARAJIST MEMBERS BOYCOTT FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Swarajist members of the Legislative Council left the Council hall in a body immediately after the business of the Council was over, last evening regarding the baycott a British Empire Exhibian and did notr emain for the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Mr. E. S. Montagu by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Council Chamber. They did not attend the tea party given by the President of the Council in honour of the Viceroy at the Committee room. The action of the Swarajist members of Council was a result of the decision of the executive of the Swarajya Party come to the previous day.

FREE FREE
RACE TIPS
Race tips will be given free. Highest dividends paid to my selections during the last Poona season. I take out tips by form. Information and Astrology. Tips available on race days after 11.
MANDAIL.
Empire Hindu Hotel, Opposite Bori Bunder.

# LONDON LETTER.

## AN INTERESTING GENERAL ELECTION.

## MR. BALDWIN'S BLUNDERS.

## LABOUR ENTHUSIASM.

## A SINISTER POSSIBILITY.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

We are now in the midst of the election campaign, and it is proving one of intense interest and excitement. The papers have room for hardly any other topic—a strange contrast to last year's election which roused by comparison little interest or excitement except in constituencies where Labour was strong, or where there were sharp three-cornered contest in which National Liberals and Tories, fresh from the shock of their sudden cleavage, were fighting for supremacy over one another as well as over Tory or Labourite. Among a large section of the voters last year the predominant feeling was one of relief that the country was rid of the dark shadow of the Coalition, with its alarums and excursions its constant threats of war, its subterfuges and opportunism, and the reflection that any alternative to Lloyd George Birkenheads and Co. would be a relief. This time there is the clear cut issue between the Tories and the other two parties of Protection and Free Trade and the clear-cut issue between Labour and the two older parties of a continuance of the rule of vested interest and privilege and capitalist domination of the worker and a policy and programme which offers the only solution, which has yet been put before the electors, of the financial difficulties of the Nation and inspires hope for the "under-dog"—for whom Mr. Baldwin professes so much lip sympathy—of rescue from the permanent conditions of misery and depression which a Tory or Liberal regime spell for him. With this straight fight between Tory and Liberal on the one hand and Labour and Tory-Liberal on the other, we are provided with a struggle which grows in interest day by day, and will probably bring a bigger proportion of the voters to the poll on Dec. 6th than has been the case in the last two elections.

### THE ELECTIONS IN INDIA.

It is not surprising that in the midst of all this turmoil the Indian elections—which like all Indian affairs would at any time receive only minor attention—have passed almost unnoticed. The Bombay correspondent of the "Times," however, to-day supplies us with the information that the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council have "thus far revealed unexpected strength on the part of the Swaraj Party." Whenever the expected happens in India it has to be described as unexpected by the Anglo-Indian correspondents of the London press, in order to cover up the grossly misleading information, which as a matter of rule, either from sheer ignorance or deliberate naughtiness, they continually supply to their constituents in this country. I do not know who the Bombay correspondent of the "Times" is at present, but he must be a singular sort of fool at his job if the strength of the Swaraj Party in the elections was really unexpected in his mind. But I suppose these people really come to believe, as time goes on, in the veracity of what they would like to be the case. Not less interesting are the same correspondent's speculations on the causes of the defeat of Sir Chimanlal and Mr Jamnadas, which he greatly deplores—as on personal grounds I do myself. He has discovered now that the certification of the Salt Tax was a grave mistake. Though there was "much to be said for it on fiscal grounds," one "cannot help feeling" that "from a political point of view" it was "singularly ill-timed." A Daniel come to judgment! It is wonderful what wisdom one acquires after events have taught the lesson. But wisdom is acquired after, and only after, the event. This perspicacious correspondent caps his remarkable interpretations of popular feeling in India by the astonishing announcement, made with great assurance, that "in this province, and in this alone, Kenya is a useful election cry," and winds up with a lament that the electoral prospects of the Liberals have been "clouded by the action of the very Government with which they set out to co-operate."

### MR. BALDWIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

To return to the British elections, by the time this letter reaches India you should be in possession of the full results of the pollings and you will know whether Mr. Baldwin has secured a great triumph for his Protectionist policy, which is highly doubtful, or whether the practical deadlock, which I anticipated in my last has come about. The "Times" this morning is bold enough to express the opinion that the position of the Government is very much stronger than it was at the time of the dissolution. The justification for this statement is far to seek. The position of the Prime Minister has certainly become one of greater embarrassment. Mr. Baldwin, like all the politicians who have dallied with Protection in this country within recent times, flounders from one mess into another. One does not know which is the greater embarrassment to his party—his honesty, of which he makes such constant boast, or his stupidity, which he and his supporters describe as simplicity. He falls with the greatest ease into every snare that the expositor of a policy of Protection in this country is liable to be trapped by. He has been guilty of the supreme blunder of all—the double promise that his Protective tariffs will provide revenue as well as keeping out the foreign manufacturers' articles—thought how it is going to do both he has not as yet explained. He began by putting forward his Protection policy as a tentative measure to deal with the emergencies of the present situation. This was a device to preserve the allegiance of the many members of his party who are Free Traders on principle and would definitely refuse to subscribe to a programme which bound the country indefinitely to a policy of protective tariffs. But when asked point blank by a perplexed Tory candidate, who wanted to know exactly where he stood Mr. Baldwin has made the significant admission that "it is important to all trades that conditions once established should not be altered frequently or arbitrarily without good reason." The fact is that poor Mr. Baldwin is so bewildered with the differing views thrust upon him by own supporters that he does not seem to know from day to day what he has said or promised, and he comes out with an answer to meet the need of the moment regardless of what he may have said or promised on a previous occasion.

### STUPID OR DISHONEST—OR BOTH?

The "Daily Herald" has solemnly discussed in a leading article whether Mr. Baldwin is frankly dishonest or merely stupid. It is perhaps a nice question, but most people outside the ranks of blind Tory supporters, have come to the conclusion that he is both. His dishonesty may be the result of his stupidity or his stupidity the result of his dishonesty, but he cannot be acquitted of either. And he combines with both these qualities the guile—or perhaps we should say the cunning—of men who are both dishonest and stupid. He has turned to Protection and rushed the country into this election because, he has just enough intelligence to realise that he could never have survived another session of Parliament. But when he tells us that he is Protectionist by conviction, one wants to know how it was that for the first few months of office he was trying his hardest to get the Free Trade Mr. Mackenna to take the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in his Government, an event that was only prevented by the refusal of Sir Frederick Banbury to take a peerage and thus provide a safe seat in the city for Mr. Mackenna, without which the latter refused to accept office. As Mr. Lloyd George very effectively put the other night at Northampton, had Sir Frederick Banbury not proved recalcitrant, Mr. Mackenna would now be in the Government preparing a Free Trade Budget. But because Sir Fedrick Banbury would not go to the House of Lords, at the bidding of his leaders, the whole commercial system of the nation has to be turned upside down and the country rushed into an electoral contest for which nobody has had any time to prepare. The dishonest and disgraceful opportunism of simple, honest Mr. Baldwin could not be more effectively exposed than by this simple statement of actual facts and events.

### PATCHWORK UNITY.

The only sense in which it can be said that Mr. Baldwin's position is stronger than it was at the dissolution is, that the Tory party has to a certain extent closed up its ranks. The doubtful members of the Cabinet, Lord Derby, Lord Robert Cecil, the Duke of Devonshire—all profesed Free Trader—have been persuaded to accept the situation and continue their support, and it must be confessed have swallowed their principles and their misgivings with surprising ease. Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who might have been very uncomfortable dissentients, and who it seemed were to be driven into an attitude of opposition by their potent enemies in the Cabinet, have come mildly to heel and promised their cordial support to the Government. Lord Balfour has, as usual, damned his friends with faint praise, but he does not count for much with the electorate nowa-days. But it is a fearful patchwork of compromise and reservations which makes up the superficial spectacle of Tory unity. Lord Robert Cecil, the greatest humbug of all, declares that as long as the Government supports the League of Nations, which is the hope of Europe and the world, he will never desert them for the sake of a little adventure in the way of protective tariffs, without realising, or, at any rate, not expecting the public to realise, that a battle of tariffs between Great Britain and the world will be a damaging to the ideal for which the League is supposed to stand as a great war. But he is not prepared to fight an election on the issue of Protection. He would have too many words of his own to eat, so he has been comfortably relegated to the House of Lords. Lord Derby and his friends are so much alarmed at the prospect of a Tory split bringing about the advent of a Liberal or Labour Government that he has overcome all his scruples. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead are giving their whole-hearted support, in spite of the snubs and affronts they have received from old-time colleagues and friends, because they regard the present programme as the thin end of the wedge which will open the door for the full-blooded policy of protection and Imperial Preference, which, they do not disguise, it is their hope will eventually result. But how all these people are going to agree with one another and form a working Cabinet if success attends at the polls is a mystery. Free Traders or Protectionists, one or the other, will have to give way and I am inclined to think it will not be the latter. The unfortunate Free Traders who have surrendered so far will find that they have to go a great deal further and should Mr. Baldwin and his friends be returned to power it will not be at all surprising to find Lord Derby and Co., faced with the alternative of leaving the Government or supporting the dreaded taxes on meat an wheat not perhaps quite so dreadful in prospect when the election is behind instead of being in front of them.

### LIBERAL RE-UNION.

One thing Mr. Baldwin has undoubtedly accomplished. He has restored the unity of the Liberal party. There is no question about the genuine reunion which was such a far-off prospect but a few weeks ago. The rank and file of this great democratic party have exhibited the depth of their love for democratic principles by their sheeplike acceptance of an arrangement in which they have not been consulted at all. There was no great meeting of the two wings of the party—as one would have supposed—for the purpose of ratifying the contract. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith met in a room in the House of Commons, embraced one another and the thing was settled. The uncompromising feud of six years was at end, and, if there is a Liberal Government, Mr. Lloyd George will take office under Mr. Asquith as Premier. Even Mr. Winston Churchill, who has been denounced during the past few years by the Liberal press as the greatest traitor and had every other imaginable epithet of obloquy and contempt hurled at him, has been received by these accommodating organs of public opinion with open arms, and all these fierce foes of a few weeks past are throwing themselves with enthusiasm alongside one another into the cause which has won them their greatest victories in the past, and which the simple Mr. Baldwin has so conveniently resuscitated for them. But the Liberals have little chance of coming to office either now or in the near future. At the most I do not anticipate that they will be more than 250 strong in the next Parliament—and that is a generous estimate—and that would not be enough with which to work a Government in a Parliament of 615 members.

### LABOUR ENTHUSIASM.

The question is whether the Tories or Liberals will either of them be sufficiently strong to form a Government. If the Tories lose fifty seats, which is quite possible, they will have to fight another election and abandon the Protection issue. A loss of even forty seats, or perhaps even thirty, would bring about such a result. The really great interest of the election lies in the prospects of the Labour party. How much they stand to gain remains to be seen. But there is no doubt very Mr. MacDonald's motor tour through the country, both in England and Scotland. Mr. Macdonald's motor tour through the Midlands and the West Country has been marked by unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm and the Labour Leader's speeches have been the most effective feature of the whole campaign. It is needless to say that his utterance have been to a large extent boycotted by the Capitalist Press but that fortunately, does not make great difference except with a class of people who would not read a Labour Leader's speeches even if they had the opportunity. It is obvious that the Capital Levy which is the great feature of the Labour Party's programme is making headway. The attempt to misrepresent it as a scheme to rob the thrifty poor of their savings, which has been sedulously made by the Tory Press and speakers cuts no ice since, in the first place, there are no thrifty poor in these days with any savings to rob, and it is too late in the day now that the Capital Levy is becoming understood to evade the fact that it will only affect fortunes of over five thousand pounds. One finds that the Capital Levy is becoming more and more accepted by the public at large and certainly by the working classes as the only way out of the terrible financial strain which is making commercial progress, more than any thing else, impossible. A scheme that would at once relieve the country of the burden of a million pounds a day which it is paying as interest on the National Debt, at the expense of people holding superfluous wealth, must obviously be accepted in the long run as the solution of a problem for which no party has any other proposal to offer because there is no other way out of it. And Mr. MacDonald does not make any exaggerated prophecy as to the future when he declares that it is bound to be adopted sooner or later by the other parties. They are only waiting, as he says, for it to become popular.

### A SINISTER PROSPECT.

The most sinister prospect that the future provides is a resuscitation of the Coalition. That seemed unlikely enough a short while ago but like all unlikely things in politics it is looming into likelihood. Should the election result in a deadlock, in the shape of a comparative equality of parties, it is quite within the bounds of probability that we shall see a Coalition of the Liberals with the majority of the Tory party, leaving out the Die-Hards. In Scotland Tories and Liberals are frankly working hand in hand to keep the Labour candidates out and there are evidences of this in some parts of England as well. At Aberavon, Mr. MacDonald's constituency, the Liberals candidate has retired in order to give the Tory a straight fight with Labour and other constituencies where we find a similar phenomenon are in Lancashire where Tories and Liberals have met and agreed to run only one candidate against the Labour representatives. This will not carry them very far in the present election, but it is a sign of the times. Should Mr. Baldwin find himself too weak to carry on the Government he will be told to go by his party and we may then find Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Chamberlain supported by the majority of the Tory party coming together with Mr. Lloyd George and a large section of the Liberals with the object of forming a Government which would command a majority of the members of the House of Commons rather than have another election. This is not perhaps a very likely outcome but it is quite a possible one.

## "TO R. G. G."

(On Dec. 10th the "Times of India" contained a set of verses insulting to Indian patriots over the initials "R. G. G.")

A poet! What? That's what I am.
Who says I'm not? God-damme!
When verse and song come glib to me,
All through an English 'Varsity!
How dare you! Eh! God-blimey?

There isn't much of me that's me.
That's really worth consid'rin'
Until God's fear inspires me to,
Old ragged bits of tactless verse
With which to vent my feelin'.

Of course I know, and you'll admit,
That poets have a license,
With which to trifle with the strings
Of other's hearts. Are there such things?
Or are they just imagining?

To India's coral strand I came,
To glean the wealth of princes,
But now I'm stumped, this beastly band
Of patriots dominates the land,
To knock my schemes to blazes.

Now India finds she has a soul,
That she had long forgotten,
So trumpets blare, while statesmen tell
The people to awake and swell
Their voice in agitation.

That's where it hits! Goddamme yes!
Just fancy their presumption.
To have a soul just when I wish
To "gang" my way serenely to
The summit of ambition!

Gone are those castles, gone those dreams,
To dust and crumbling ashes,
No more that pompous show of state,
No more! No more! Those durbars great,
To cheer you on Inspection.

The "sahib" now is just a man,
Not "burra" as he once was,
He does just what he did before
With this one change. He is no more
The Lord of All Creation

They've politicians by the score,
No doubt you've seen them often
They're Scotsmen to their finger tips,
To rake you fore and aft to bits,
And sit on aspiration.

This, dearest friends, is why I chant
On India's patriots badly.
They're not so bad, if only they
Would close their eyes, leave clear the way
For Englishmen in India.

F. J. F.

(Continued from column 5.)

where the African will be content with much smaller profits. The Indian's main sin in fact in the eyes of the European has been that he has supplied the commodities of civilization much cheaper to the African than the European could do.

These reasons would show that there is no case for excluding the Indian retail trader, as proposed, to all practical intents and purposes by the White Paper issued by the Colonial office in July, 1923. But the regulations now drafted are aimed at the wholesale trader also.

We would next strongly urge that the regulations aiming at the prohibition of the importation of Indian artizans, clerks and salesmen are altogether unnecessary uneconomic, and unprecedented. The Government as the largest employer of skilled and clerical labour is free to employ only Africans in future. The next largest employers of skilled labour seem to be the European planters of the Highlands, who seem already to have resolved to employ African labour. The effect of the prohibitory regulation now proposed would be to prohibit Indian merchants from employing Indian clerks and salesmen in whose honesty and efficiency the Indian would naturally have greater trust than in that of employees of any other race. No reasonable government would interfere thus with the ordinary operation of economic laws, when the intention of the Kenya Government to benefit the African, if sincere, may be achieved by the Government deciding to employ them more largely in Government service, instead of interfering with freedom of Indian Immigration.

The portion of the regulations authorising the Immigration officer to deport an immigrant within three years is evidently intended to restore the Deportation ordinance to which such strong objection was taken by India. Clauses of this sort will by themselves effectively discourage Indian settlers, seeing how wholly the Government of Kenya is subservient to the settlers, who have openly proclaimed their intention of stopping Indian Immigration.

We cannot understand why this immigration regulation is sought to be hurried, when the Duke of Devonshire has promised to carefully consider representations to be made with respect to the Kenya decision by a committee appointed by the Government of India.

We therefore hope that you will get the hands of the Kenya Government stayed in this matter till the committee above referred to has reported, and that in any event you will get the obnoxious clauses above referred to removed from the proposed Immigration Bill.

# KENYA IMMIGRATION RULES.

## EFFECT ON INDIANS' RIGHTS.

## OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following representation, dated 5th December, has been addressed to Sir B. N. Sarma, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Emigration, by the Secretary, Indian Overseas Association, Mangalore:—

Sir,—On behalf of the Indians Overseas Association, Mangalore, I have been directed to make the following representations regarding the rules for imigration into Kenya, a gist of which has recently appeared in the Indian papers:—

I may at the very commencement point out that South Kanara is keenly interested in the question, as a large number of Indian immigrants into Kenya have gone out from this District. It is not easy to ascertain their exact number, as a large number of them, being Catholic Christians seem to be regarded as Goans.

It goes without saying that the regulations are aimed against Indian Immigration. Indians it is conceded are not new immigrants, but were in Kenya at least from the days of Vasco Da-Gama. It seems to be generally assumed by British controversialists on the subject, that Indians did not penetrate inland before the advent of British Rule. The following quotation from Captain Speke's Classic Work on the 'Discovery of the source of the Nile' will effectually dispose of this assumption, and will also prove that Indians penetrated to the shores of Victoria Nyanza at nearly the very dawn of Indian History.

"Colonel Rigby now gave me a most interesting paper, with a map attached to it, about the Nile and the Mountains of the Moon. It was written by Lieutenant Wiford from the Puranas of the Ancient Hindus. As it exemplifies to a certain extent the supposition I formerly arrived at concerning the Mountains of the Moon being associated with the country of the Moon, I would fain draw the attention of the reader of my travels to the Volume of the Asiatic Researches(Vol. III of A. D. 1801) in which it was published. It is remarkable that the Hindus have christened the source of the Nile Amara which is the name of a country at the North-East corner of the Victoria Nyanza. This I think clearly shows that the Ancient Hindus must have had some kind of communication with both the northern and southern ends of the Victoria Nyanza." (First Edition Page 13).

The Imperial Government is now seeking to restrict the inter course of India with a country to which the Indians were freely moving for perhaps more than ten centuries past, the ostensible reason advanced being the interests of the Native African. The best persons to pronounce on this question will be the cultured Africans of Uganda. Their opinion has been expressed in paragraph 209 of the Uganda Developement Commission (quoted in the Government of India dispatch dated 21st October 1921. I may also be permitted to quote the opinion which the Prime Minister and Chief Justice of Uganda gave to Mr. C. F. Andrews on this matter.

"We do want the Indians to remain in our country, as we consider that their being here would improve our country, and would do no harm to our country."

All the Native African Associations competent to speak on the matter have pronounced in favour of Indian immigration. The only persons who have spoken against it, presuming to do so on behalf of the Natives are British Missionaries, who have shown the usual racial bias.

The above considerations would militate against the "control" of immigration proposed by the Imperial Government, and which would in effect amount to barring the Eastern gate of Africa to the Indians as effectually as the Southern gate has been, this having been openly announced to be the intention of the European settlers.

The notorious British East African Economic Commission's Report admits in the portion dealing with Indian Immigration that "latterly for political reasons, considerable encouragement was given to Indian settlers" by the German Government. We may also point out that Indians command both the wholesale and retail trade of Portugese East Africa, but the Portugese Government has not chosen to place any restrictions against them on this ground.

Even in countries more advanced than Kenya, Africans owing to their inaptitude for trade have allowed both the wholesale and retail trade to fall into the hands of Non-Africans. Dr. Mitchell writes as follows in the (London) Times of 16th March 1920. "The retail trade is almost wholly in the hands of the Greeks as far as the Soudan, and to the South of the Indians" Not a single voice has been raised against the Greek monopolizing the trade of the Egypt or of the Soudan. Indians do not understand why Europeans should raise a clamour when Indians make their living by African trade, and must be excused for thinking that the otherwise inexplicable difference must be wholly attributed to racial bias.

If the African has any aptitude for trade, there is no reason why he cannot drive out the Indian from the African's native land

(Continued in column 4.)

# BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

## "UNDULY SUSPICIOUS OF INDIANS' BONA FIDES."

## NO ROOM FOR BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM.

### EX-HOME MEMBER'S CONFESSIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In a paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir William Vincent powerfully replied to depreciation of the work in Britain and India by certain classes of Indian and English politicians. He declared that in some respects at least the servants of the Crown in India had rendered great service to the Empire. It was their one endeavour to maintain a high standard of efficiency and integrity in the Administration, to promote the welfare of the country, to do justice and to prevent oppression and dishonesty. This duty was often carried out at the sacrifice of lives, family ties and often even pecuniary prospects. He contrasted the conditions of India when the British took over the Administration and the conditions which now showed a vast increase of population and prosperity.

### REGRETTABLE OMISSIONS.

He admitted regrettable omissions, and expressed the opinion that we had failed in our primary education policy; in not having devoted more money and time to agricultural development; in not training the people for the army or giving them administrative experience: in not developing a system of local self-government; and in not preparing the people for self-government. Historians also said we had failed to appreciate the value of Indian assistance and undervalued their knowledge and advice, and that we had created an arbitrary executive which stood aloof from the people. In many ways we have been overcautious in social reform and labour laws. Our agency was expensive, and our military expenditure overheavy. We had been slow in giving Indians high office and we had been unduly suspicious of their *bona fides*. We were undoubtedly reaping the fruits of all this, but there was much more on the credit than on the debit side. We had not failed in our efforts to govern India in the interests of the masses. Whatever the future of India, we would bequeath to our successors a great heritage. The historian of the future would regard Britain's work to India as of the greatest benefit to India and the Empire and redounding to the credit of the British Government, those who were engaged in trade, commerce and servants of the Crown in India.

### VISCOUNT PEEL.

Viscount Peel, presiding, considered that the real critics of British rule were mainly to be found amongst those who thought the rule of any alien race over any foreign country was in itself bad. Personally, he did not belong to that school. He sometimes thought of the benefit of other countries if they had the advantage of breed and of trained administrative athletes like the Indian Civil Service, who were not susceptible to national failings and sympathies deflecting them from the course of rigid and just administration. Other schools maintained that modern civilisation was a misfortune for India, and that the mixture of eastern and western civilisations had produced an unfortunate amalgam. Lord Peel, however, considered that this mixture was inevitable. Others thought that representative institutions, however admirable, did not fit the peculiar positions of the people of India.

### INDIANS' COMPLAINT.

"At the present moment," declared Lord Peel, "I am not sure that I am so great an admirer of representative institutions as I was last year" (laughter) and, though critics may be right, they will not find an echo among the Indian politicians. The complaint of the latter is that we gave too little representative institutions and that if they enjoyed full self-government all would be well with India."

### NOT A MONOPOLIST.

Lord Peel proceeded to call attention to India's advance industrially and the fact that of India's loans 242 millions were in sterling, while also there were 427 crores of rupees. He pointed out further that India was now free to place contracts wherever she wished, Britain bore the bulk of the cost of defence; while the extent of the Indianisation of the Civil Service showed that Britain was not a monopolist but wished to govern India with the assistance of Indians themselves. It was unfortunate that the inauguration of the Reforms coincided with the aftermath of the war—financial stringency. They also coincided with the difficult new problem, namely, the rising consciousness of India, and had given rise to the acuter problem as to how Indians should be treated in the other Dominions. Lord Peel paid a tribute to the wide sympathetic interest shown by the Dominions at the recent Imperial Conference, adding that this had done a great deal to show Indians that, while they must be members of the Empire within the Empire, they would be fairly and equally treated. Lord Peel concluded by praising the energy, force of character and driving power of Sir George Lloyd during five years in Bombay.

### NO ROOM FOR OLD SYSTEM.

Replying to the debate, in which Lord Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Charles Macleod participated, Sir W. Vincent referred to the reforms and emphatically declared that Britain had given India certain solemn undertaking and it was impossible for Britain to go back on them. None was more alive to the dangers of over accelleration of the reforms than those who had some measure of responsibility for carrying on the administration; but it was impossible in the new system which has been inaugurated for good or bad to carry on the old system of bureaucratic Government. They had got to change with the changing times, and the sooner they made up their mind to that the better it would be for future relations.—Reuter.

# LITERATURE AND ART

## CENSORSHIP.

BLACKLEAD AND WHITEWASH.—By Fitzgerald Lee. Daily Gazette Press, Karachi.

This is an interesting volume. The author calls it a sideshow of the great war, and as an entertaining account of the experiences of Mr. Lee as censoring officer in the Blacklead and Whitewash department, i. e. the Censor's department, it is a great success in holding attention from beginning to end. The department was in the author's opinion "a crude caricature and parody" of what was called in England the censorship. The volume throws a curious sidelight on the inner working and devious ways of the Indian Military Department which controlled the censorship during the war. Mr. Lee has a fascinating description to give of the Head of the Department, the high military officer who presided over it at Simla. "He was short and podgy, his eyes were restless and small but his aspect was pompous and his whole bearing one of tremendous self-confidence combined with an air of crushing superiority. He had never taken any active part in any campaign in or out of India, nor had he distinguished himself in any way, except by happening to be on the spot, and pulling the strings successfully, when the B. and W. Department was created."

The surprising think is, and it shows how the Indian taxpayer's money can be recklessly wasted,—that when the idea of starting the Department was mooted, it was pointed out by some experienced civil officials that two other departments, the Postal and the Intelligence, with great deal of experience behind them could do the work of censorship. The reply of the military authorities was crushing "The Heads of the Postal and Intelligence departments are not soldiers, they are mere civilians, and as they cannot possibly be permitted to have anything to do" with censoring of war news, and other matters in which the military men were interested.

So the author relates to us in chapter after chapter his amusing experiences as assistant censor at Karachi, Aden, and Madras, and the life he led at the superfluous censoring station at Dhameshkadi. The War Office in England had clearly defined the object of the censorship. It was "to maintain blockade to discover evidence of trade activities interfering with Allied rationing policy in expectation of essential food stuffs and raw materials, and to prevent the introduction of revolutionary propaganda". The Secretary of State for India laid down the rule that the censorship in India must have the same object, but the Head of the B. and W. Department impressed upon Mr. Lee that the most essential thing in India was that the department should concern itself with "the correct keeping of office books and the cutting down of expenses". Mr. Lee relates how difficult the department found to keep an eye on the activities of enemy's spies, with this limited idea of its functions, and he gives an amusing account of the activities of Ada, the German spy who escaped the vigilance of censorship, and the C. I. D., and travelled from Karachi to Lahore, and then to Calcutta, travelling third class as the "wife of a Punjabi Mahomedan going to visit her relations in Rangoon". She spoke Hindustani and Panjabi to perfection. The lady found it easy to escape from Calcutta in a steamer bound for Yokohama, and reached Basle via San Fransisco, New York, and Genoa. She was considerate enough to send afterwards to a military officer in India a letter of appreciation of the censorship with her photograph to the embarkation officer, and a sheet of music with the words of a German popular ballad beginning "Ah, how is it possible" to a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service whom she had hoodwinked.

Mr. Lee's book is sure to attract a very wide circle of readers, and it is cheap at the price of two rupees.

## PLATO IN MARATHI.

DIALOGUES OF SOCRATES IN MARATHI.—By Prof. V. M. Joshi of the Women's University, Poona.—Price Rupees 3-8).

It is a welcome sign of the times that the languages of India are increasingly being made the hall marks of learning and patriotic scholars like Prof. Joshi are demonstrating that Indian languages are capable of expressing any scientific and philosophic idea thereby implying that vernacular literature is sure, in the near future, to show that a nation can develop fast by its own languages and literatures and not with the help of the foreign ones. The author of the work under review is well-known to Marathi-reading public through his novel, the Ragini. He has also shown considerable ability as a writer on philosophy and religion.

The work under review is a translation of the four Dialogues of Plato viz., Uthifron, Apology, Brito, and Phido. Translation is a form of Social Service and Mahatma Gandhi has taught that the flower of the educated Nationalists ought to consider it their duty to translate the best thought of the world in the vernacular. To emancipation of her languages from the state of inferiority. The dialogues are really Plato's dialogues, but the translator has preferred to name them after Socrates and he is justified in doing so, inasmuch as all the four of them are related to the life, —personality, and teachings—of Socrates the master of Plato. Plato himself was a great and independent philosopher and it has become difficult to say what part of Plato's teaching is his own and what part has been taken from Socrates. But the four dialogues seem to be the earliest of Plato's writings and thus it is natural that those should be the direct outcome of the teachings of Socrates. Socrates, it may be recalled, was the earliest martyr in the cause of truth and humanity as Mahatma Gandhi is the most recent and hence the dialogues will be read with interest. Particularly, the Apology of Socrates has a great resemblance to the historical trial of Mahatmaji and the elaborate defence of the late Lokamanya before the High Court.

The book has a beautiful biographical and critical introduction and each dialogue also introduced with a few remarks that enable the student to read the translation more intelligently.

## ARBITRATION.

THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT. By G. J. Advani.

Any attempt which tends to lessen litigation in courts of law and provides cheaper and expeditious method of settling points dispute between parties is always welcome. Such a piece of legislation is the Indian Arbitration Act of 1899. This Act is primarily applicable to those disputes where if the parties had to file a suit, it would have to be done in a Presidency Town. It empowers any local Government to extend the application of the Act to other places also, and in fact the Act is so-extended by various Governments to important business centres like Karachi, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar.

A commentary on an Act of this nature which would be useful both to lawyers and businessmen is always welcome. There are a number of good books dealing with the subject of arbitration but chiefly owing to their high price they are not easily accessible to the lay public. Mr. Advani's book supplies this want to a certain extent. The general get up of the book is very good and the work is written in such a manner that members of the mercantile community can also safely resort to it for a proper understanding of the Act. All the case law dealing with the subject is very carefully digested and well worked up. To enhance the usefulness of the book and to make it more useful to the mercantile public Mr. Advani has also printed in the appendix to his book the rules framed by the various Chambers of Commerce in the differen parts of India.

We feel that this book will be widely appreciated both by the legal and mercantile public and that reference to it will to an appreciable extent enable merchants to settle their disputes by private arbitration rather than by the costly and weary process of the over congested law courts.

## MARATHI VERSES FOR CHILDREN.

BALAGIT.—By N. G. Limaye, B.A.E.T.

This is an entertaining little volume Marathi verses for children, and covers wide range of subjects, which would prove attractive to the juvenile mind. There nature-studies in verse are difficult to attract unless the work is of a high order, and Mr. Limaye is capable of achieving that excellence with his easy command ove rhyme, and his delightful humour, and fertilitity of comparison. Our only complaint is that the collection betrays a certain unevenness of execution but this is defect perhaps due to an evident carelessness in the selection of his pieces. It would be better if Mr. Limaye would classif his short lyrics, and put his historical pieces in a separate volume.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bal Varta, by Gijubhai, published by Shri Daxinmurti Vidyarthibhavan, Bhavnagar, Price As. 4.

Calcutta Exhibition—List of Exhibits, Price As. 4.

Madira Pratap, by Vaman Mukadam, published by the Yuga Dharma Karyalaya Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 1-4-0.

Germany's Capacity to Pay. By H. G. Moulton, published by McGraw Hill Book Co., New York.

Minutes of the evidence recorded by the Indian Fiscal Commission, Vol. III, price Rs. 7/6.

## A BALLAD OF CHANGE.

There must be rich and poor, you preach;
Equality 's an empty dream.
No use to strive, no use to preach
Against what can't be helped, you deem.
"No use to try and stem the stream
Of Fate, or cast on Heaven the blame.
There'll always be skim-milk and cream.
*But need they always be the same?*

"There'll always be two kinds of folk"
(With ruthless certainty you speak).
"First those who never do a stroke,
Of work and yet keep fat and sleek,
Then those who hungrily must seek
A bare subsistence, wan and tame.
There'll always be some strong, some weak."
*But need they always be the same?*

There must be magistrates severe
To safeguard Loranorder's sway;
Lords Justices to fill with fear
Poor wretches who for mercy pray.
There will ever be in the world, you say,
Stern rectitude and shrinking shame,
Judges and judged as there are to-day.
*But need they always be the same?*

Princes and rich men, be not fooled
There's ups and downs in every game.
Rulers there'll always be and ruled,
*But—need they always be the same?*

HAMILTON FYFE, in the "New Leader."

## ART NOTES

### ART AND CRAFTS.

The newly awakened interest in art and art-crafts reveals signs of vitality which should be fruitfully utilised in formulating plans for more systematic advancement. "The Bombay Room" at the School of Art and the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Students' Brotherhood provide occasion for the consideration of ways and means which would enable the educational institutions to discover points of contact with the growing artistic requirements of the Community. It is not enough that these institutions are old and that their methods are "routinised." They must justify their existence by more active and vital endeavours. The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has, undoubtedly, started on the right road. It should not leave it.

### THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The future of national arts and crafts should not, however, depend entirely on such voluntary efforts as the one organised by the Brotherhood. That can at the best only supplement the work that should be done by educational institutions more directly and definitely responsible for supplying instruction, training and guidance in arts and crafts. The Bombay School of Art from the very nature of its position is, or should be, naturally the central institute that can take up that high responsibility. It must combine the functions of, say, the Central School of Arts and Crafts and those of the Royal College of Art in London. It must at once be the centre for providing the best and the highest type of instruction for what are called the fine arts and it must also be, in view of the present conditions, the centre for supplying instructed guidance for the development of the art industries that are languishing for want of systematic attention. This cannot be obviously achieved merely by the classes in the Sscool. The School must be made distinctly responsible for the quality and standard of tuition in art practised in the various educational institutions of the Presidency. It is at present only vaguely responsible for that tuition. The examinations conducted by it might to some extent influence the artistic activities and tendencies of the people.

### THE PASSIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

But it must do something more useful than accepting the passive responsibility of holding examinations, granting certificates and awarding scholarships. It has not only to produce drawing teachers but artists and craftsmen and men and women of taste as well. Its influence and inspiration must reach the remotest village primary school. So that the lessons in drawing and the various handicrafts at present randomly attempted by the school authorities migh acquire some meaning. Both in the matter of drawing and the faculty of designing the quality of the instruction must be radically improved throughout all grades of schools. And, in both these questions it must be the Bombay School of Art that must act as a centre of instruction and inspiration. All the training of artistic activities and tendencies must be focussed there. It is true that on account of its recent advancement in the "fine arts" it is already exercising a very wholesome influence on the younger generation of artists. That influence has, however, not yet reached the craftsmen. It has probably not yet had the chance. But it is decidedly not premature to remember the aims of the School The outlook, for example of the Inspector of Drawing and his functions should be widened and defined. It is he who should be responsible particularly for the improvement and development of the art-crafts. He must act as a kind of liason officer, linking the higher training in the central School and the training in the other schools and educational institutions, linking thus the arts and crafts in the Presidency. Almost every big town in the Presidency has its own art industry. This is where the Inspector can be really helpful. And, the School instead of merely certifying drawing teachers can recruit and supply artists and craftsmen. The School must now recognise its higher responsibilities. It is responsible for examinations. It is also responsible for the training in drawing and design that would develop the art-industries. It must go forward, further than examinations.

### "MERE ENGINEERING."

It is not often that Bombay can secure men of such uncommon fibre as Prof. Patrick Geddes who can speak clearly, without reserve and without compromise, sometimes with the astonishng bluntness of truth, of the horror of the ugly structures and surrounding we the citizens of the "first City" are accustomed to tolerate as a sign of "progress." It is for the moment not possible to describe or comment here on the really instructive lecture on "Some Aspects of Town Planning" he gave to the members of The Bombay Architectural Association last week. The lecture should be afforded the greatest publicity. It was indeed as Mr. Bately described it a "star turn" it would open the eyes of citizens too complacent to notice the havoc wrought by the huge muddle caused by such indifferent bodies as the Improvement Trust and the Development Department. Mr. Bately, who presided on the occasion, naturally attempted to defend the architects. But his defence had little that could be recognised as convincing. It is the architects, more than the Press, who could truly help themselves. They have too often allowed architecture to be dominated by, what Mr. Bately truly called "mere engineering." If a visitor to the city sees little that he can recall as architecture he has a right to believe that the architects do not exist. If there are architects they should not wait for "prizes."

### "MOST ENGLISH."

No one can state that Sir Edwin Lutyens is not given his due share of publicity. His arrival and departure from India are very regularly and faithfully "noticed." One of these appreciations speaks about him thus:—"Despite his great adventure at Delhi he is most English of architects." A slight change in words and the phrase would be more correctly informative. Sir Edwin Lutyens, "because of his great adventure" at Delhi, is still "most English." And, because he is "most English" at Delhi he is not there the "Master who has fused tradition and invention into a body of achievement." He is either out of place or he has not understood the place, much less its traditions.

## SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

### THE AFTERMATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So by his subtle influence Sir George Lloyd recaptured Sir Jamshetjee and Co., and made them attend the first session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as "Visitors" plainly speaking as silent statues! Verily, Sir Jamshedjee and Co. have broken the hearts of all patriotic people by their most cruel and compromising action. Nee I say that all Sir George's tall talk of India's prosperity gave rude shock to his dear and reverend friend Sir Sinshaw Wacha? And had Sir Dinshaw been younger, or his late lamented Chief Sir Le been alive, Sir George and his satellites would have been duly dealt with with unimpeachable facts and figures and arguments, as to how India has been drained by the Anglo-Saxon exploitation of which the European Chambers are the heirs, executors and assigns!

### "DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

There are very thick rumours that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Lawless Heppe could not agree, and hence the former resigned. But the people do not know the cause of disagreement. Could it be about the Cement Contract, that was placed with a European firm at a rate far higher than the ruling market rate? Or was it over the order sent to England for tipping waggons when the same could be had locally? Or was it about the Bolshevik-making Chawls, that were built at the outset without tenders? Or was it over Sir Lawless placing orders without Sir Chimanlal's knowledge or approval? In any case, people say freely that there have been heavy losses in the Development Department, and that when the veil of secrecy is lifted, the public will be staggered to see the stupendous deficit and wastage over Sir George Lloyd's favourite Development Scheme.

### LLOYD DREDGER.

If I remember right the Lloyd Dredger has been lying in the harbour for over twelve months. It is said to be the largest in the world, and has just cost one crore of rupees! The interest thereon is over six lakhs and the up-keep and fittings about another four lakhs. What a colossal waste of public money, when Indian merchants and manufacturers, who subscribed to the Development Loan, are suffering from money famine! By the way, Sir, what has been the considered opinion of the Bombay Medical Union regarding the effect of pumping operations on the health of the people? Surely, with their bitter experience of the Frere Road Fever, when the Alexandra Docks were under construction, no responsible Medical man can vouchsafe a clear Bill of Health for Bombay, when the Lloyd Dredger starts working near Back Bay.

### SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Whatever Sir G. Lloyd's satellites may say about its beauty, its unity, its efficiency and its urgency his Government cannot assert that its scheme is mature; that it has the blessings of any American or Canadian expert and that it will not be operated for the benefit of the Imperial Cotton Growers an Imperial Stores suppliers! The Sukku Barrage—rather the Lloyd Barrage—will primarily and principally benefit the English employers of labour, the Iron and Cotton Kings of Britain!

### KOLHAPUR CONNECTIONS.

Sir George Lloyd renewed the relations of the British Raj with the Kolhapur Durbar! His great friend and predecessor, Lord Sydenham, had intimate relations with the late Maharaja and he renewed the same with the present Ruler! Kolhapur Durbar has been the champion of the non-Brahmin movement, and as such it is looked upon as the most loyal friend and ally of the paramount Power! But the policy of divide and rule cannot go on indefinitely; and the present session of the Madras Council has revealed, how the eyes of the non-Brahmins are opened to these bureaucratic tactics! Any number of addresses and entertainments from Kolhapur is no criterion of a Governor's ability and popularity, and it is best for Kolhapur Durbar not to throw away its subjects' money on such scandalously costly functions.

### VISAPUR OR ZOOLAMPUR.

How long will Government allow this living hell on earth to continue in our Province? Are not prisoners after all human beings? Are they still to be kept in cattle sheds? Are they to be tied up like cattle at night? Are they to keep their fetters on, even at night and while lying down? Are they to have the most indecent bath parade? Or the most shocking "privy" parade? Are they to be battered and bullied, or to be treated as human beings? Sir George Lloyd's Visapur is simply Zoolampur; and its continuance will be an indelible blot on the administration.

### GOOD-BYE, SIR GEORGE.

Viewed from all standpoints, Sir George Lloyd's administration was a dismal failure. Has it made Bombay a whit better, brighter, richer, sweeter, or more serene to live in? No, a definite no. Barring his support to the Art School, his whole regime has made Bombay poorer, sadder, more bitter and more determined to mend the bureaucracy. India, tolerant India may forgive him for the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi—but he will not escape the censure of the civilized world, or the condemnation of History or the silent hand of Divinity. Good bye, Sir George Lloyd.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P. S.—His last orders against Durbar Saheb Gopaldas, whose only crime was that he was not present at Rajkot during Sir George's visit to Kathiawar,—dispossessing him of his lands and property and disinheriting his son is the height of autocracy, scarcely surpassed even in Prussia or Russia.

B. F. B.

## THE SWARAJ PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The writer of your Bombay Diary in the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 9th instant has got some needlessly offensive observations against the Swaraj Party. He states that "so while some of our politicians who latterly had affected a kind of loose adherence with the Swaraj Party are casting covetous eyes upon office" etc. Will he kindly without indulging in vague innuendoes point out the people who are casting such covetous eyes upon the office? As to my knowledge not a single member of the Swaraj Party is upto this time carrying on any dalliance with the Government. He seems to imagine that the boycott question is also a question of the Swaraj Party and not of the whole Congress, and so he has some remarks to offer with regard to the boycott question which could have well appeared in an Anglo-Indian paper. He writes: "They (members of the Swaraj Party) are scrupulous, however, in never failing to orate at boycott meetings. But no mention is made about the progress effected by the various Boycott Committees which were announced amidst such a flourish of trumpets. In fact when at these boycott meetings, like deep calling unto deep one Srijut calls upon another for oratorical effort, all the Srijuts agree in never saying anything about the work of these Boycott Committees." It is hard to beat these sentences in the matter of needless offence given to members of the Congress who in speaking on the boycott question are doing nothing else but trying to put the resolution of the Congress into practical operation. I do not understand what is meant by various Boycott Committees, for the Congress appointed only one Boycott Committee which consists not of Swaraj Party members only but orthodox no-changers also. This Boycott Committee has already got a draft report prepared which will be submitted, if I mistake not, to the All-India Congress Committee. Surely it would not be deemed proper "to orate at public meetings" with regard to a document which is not yet published. I myself however have several times expressed my views in public as to what the suggestions should be. May I remind the writer that orthodox No-changers like Mr. Khalikar, Dr. Savarkar and others are also speakers at these Boycott meetings? Since when have we begun to imitate our masters the Anglo-Indian papers in reviling the prefix of "Shrijut" applied to our own men? The bitterness of the writer against the Swaraj Party need not have led him into making a covert attack upon the Boycott movement or the Boycott Committee.—Yours etc.

J. K. MEHTA.

Bombay Dec. 10.

## "THE DARDANELLES GAMBLE."

### STAKE OF OLD BATTLESHIPS.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE OF HIS ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Old Bailey was again crowded to-day when the case against Lord Alfred Douglas was resumed. Mrs. Churchill and a number well-dressed women were present.

Cross-examined, Mr. Winston Churchill did not agree with the suggestion of Counsel Hayes that his explanation as to why he went to the Admiralty shortly after Jutland was untrue. Counsel drew the attention to leading article in the "Morning Post" alleging that Mr. Churchill was incapable of realising truth. Mr. Churchill replied that he did not read all the abuse slung about at election time. He would not take action against the "Morning Post" until he had consulted his legal advisers. Mr. Hayes suggested that owing to Mr. Churchill's blunders during the great war there was great loss of life, and therefore the publication of the alleged libel was of public benefit.

Mr. Churchill agreed that it was most important that he should be punished if such foul charges were true. He went to Antwerp with the full authority of Lords Kitchener and Grey. The best naval authorities believed that the Dardanelles could have been rushed. The stakes for the Dardanelles "gamble" were not human lives but old battleships. The whole object was to save lives by avoiding the terrible front attacks in France. Mr. Churchill said he firmly believed that he had been right in trying to carry out the scheme. He admitted that he had made fifteen thousand pounds by his book "The World Crisis." —Reuter.

Mr. Churchill denied that he had told Captain Harold Spencer in Dundee in 1919, referring to the Jutland affair, that "we got money out of yanks." Mr. Churchill was in the witness box for nearly six hours.

Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Oliver and Sir James Masterton Smith considered that Mr. Churchill had had nothing to do with the preparation of the Jutland communique.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

## MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

### REVOLUTIONARIES CONTROLLING GULF OF MEXICO.

LONDON, Dec. 12

Veraeruz.—The Revolutionary headquarters has received a wireless message stating the garrison of Tampico has joined the Revolutionaries. This, if true, means the rebels control the entire coast of the Guf of Mexico. A general advance against Mexico City began to-day and the rebels have reached a point midway between Veracruz and Mexico City.—Reuter.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

### IMPORTANT ORDERS PLACED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Important orders for rail material for the Indian railways have been placed in Britain in the past few days. They involve a supply of hundred and fifty covered goods wagons to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and 1,366 tons of fabricated steel for the erection of extensive workshops for the South Indian Railway Company at Trichinopoly. The United Kingdom engineers are now preparing estimates for submission in February for the supply of some three thousand goods wagons broad and metre gauge and sixty locomotives for the Indian Railway Board.—Reuter.

If you suffer from
INDIGESTION
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHES, FLATULENCE, BILIOUSNESS or PAINS after EATING

Indigestion, with the train of ills which invariably follows can be prevented or banished. The first step towards prevention or cure is to get the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—working efficiently. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the recognised standard remedy for digestive ailments. Its value has been proved in thousands upon thousands of cases. This is because Mother Seigel's Syrup goes direct to the root of the trouble. It acts gently but effectively on the organs of digestion, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Thus it ensures the proper digestion of the food you eat and the extraction and assimilation of the nourishment it contains. Good food well digested is the true source of all physical strength and well-being. Put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test yourself.

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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

This is a question often asked and the replies are very varied—some folks cogitate far more than others. When it refers to health, make up your mind what you are going to do about it without hesitation, for you must have heard that "he who hesitates is lost;" so in everyday parlance "You must get a move on." If your trouble is caused by a sluggish liver and its concomitant annoyances, then you cannot do better than "follow the crowd" of bilious and dyspeptic martyrs and buy the "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." Its wonderful contents will soon let you know what *they* are going to do about it, and you will thank your stars that you did not procrastinate. So now you know that

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO ABOUT IT IS TO TAKE

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LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

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is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

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Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

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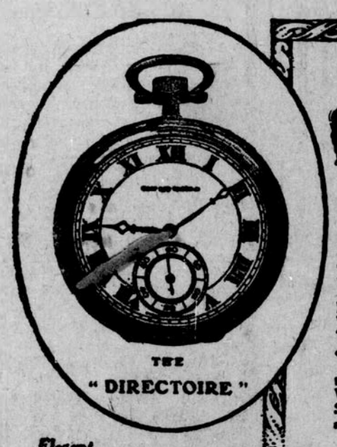

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"MY partner always complains I'm late—don't know why, but somehow or other this climate seems to affect my watch."

"Take my advice—my name's Neverlate by-the-way—get a WEST END WATCH. They're built to stand this climate."

"What? Oh yes, they've got them in "Dress" patterns. Very neat little watches, too. Slip into the pocket without upsetting the set of your waistcoat.

*Elegant Dress Watches:*

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| 18-ct. Gold | |
| "Thumb" | Rs. 175 |
| "Semi-Thin" | " 225 |
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## BASRAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The Honorary Secretary of the Association writes under date 20th November.—

I am sure the public in general in India and particularly those who have been in India in recent times, will be intersted to know of the Indian Association Basrah.

The large number of Indians here representing almost all the vocations in life and living side by side with foreign communities of diverse denominations, have long felt the want of an Institution that will safe-guard their interests now and in the future.

The Indian population until lately, mainly consisted of Government personnel and was naturally floating. A very large percentage of it having gone back to India, the main body at present is composed of merchants and traders who have more or less settled down in the country.

Indians have before had several communal organizations catering to their social and intercecteual needs, but it was only in January last that a truly Indian Association embracing all Indians resident in Basrah of whatever creed, caste or calling saw the light of day.

To minister to the social, atheletic, literary and recreational needs of the Indians and to render help to our countrymen in distress, are the aims the Association has kept steadily in view.

We are maintaining suitable promises for the Association in a well-known quarter of the City; we have the beginings of a well-filled library and a wide circle of newspaper literature; we provide facilities for several indoor and outdoor games; we organise public entertainments in music, drama anl literature; and best of all we have a very efficient sick-visiting committee composed of enthusiastic volunteers who go round the billets of diseased friends and minister to their comforts material and spiritual as far as the means of the Association permit. This Committee earned the gratitude of the public in Basrah. and the Government authorities in the country, for its good work during the recent cholera epidemic here.

The Association gave a public entertainment to His Excellency Sir Henry Dobbs (the High Commissioner in Iraq) on the 19th November, 1923. when he visited this city.

This Association stands for the best India has to show to a foreign country; we hope to do good work in a larger and still larger measure as opportunities occur and occasions demand; may we not also hope with confidence that our countrymen in India and the press there will always lend us a helping hand whenever necessary?

## A GARDEN PARTY.

The Basrah Indian Association entertained H. E. Sir Henry Dobbs, High Commissioner of 'Iraq at a Garden Party, on Monay afternoon, in the Green Garden at Ashar.

The garden in itself a beauty spot of Basrah, gaily decorated with flags and bunting and carpets presented a highly festive appearance and produced all the spectacular effect expected on such occasions.

The function was very well attended and the guests included:—

Ahmed Pasha Sana, Mutassarif of Basrah; Major Wilson, Administrative Inspector; Mrs. Wilson; Said Hazhim Bey al Naquib; Sheikh Ahmed Bashavan; Rais-el-Baladiyeh; Mr. Todd; Col. Slater; Col. J. C. Ward; Dr. and Mrs. Borrie; Rev. John and Mrs. Van Ess; Lord Bishop Jacob; His Excellency the Persian Consul; Haji Mohid Mattook al Nama; Dr. Mc. Ritchie; Mr. Monk; Mr. Marine; Mr. Giocalas; Mr. Yacout Noab; Mrs. Garbutt; Mr. Fowler; Capt. Keenan; F. O. O'Connor; Mr. Parry; Mr. Hobson; Mohmed Said Chalahi; Capt. Nabhan, I. M. S. Lt. Mufti, I. M. S.

His Excellency Sir Henry Dobbs arrived at 3-30 p.m., and was received by Dr. J. S. David, the President of the Indian Association and garlanded by Mis Shanti Sawanma' at the entrance. His Excellency was conducted to the dais specially prepared for the occasion, where some time was spent in conversing with the guests assembled there.

Shortly after, the assembly enjoyed a sumptuous tea served with genuine Indian hospitality.

After a little more conversation Dr. David on behalf of the Association in a well-considered speech welcomed His Excellency in their midst. He referred to the circumstances that formed the Indian Community in Basrah, traced the origin and development of the Indian Association and enuncited its aims and activities. He said the Association strove to keep up a definite tone in Indian public life and opinion which would interpret the best India had to offer to another country. While regretting to have been deprived of the pleasure of Lady Dobbs' presence, he looked forward to a future occasion for the honour of receiving both Their Excellencies. In conclusion he thanked all the esteemed guests for having responded to the invitations at such short notice and wished His Excellency and Lady Doobs many years of good health and happiness.

Dr. Borrie in a happy speech dwelt on the activities of the Indian Association and drew attention to its endeavours to do its best for the sick among the Indians. He spoke in eulogy of the spirit of public service and self-sacrifice evinced by the mmbers of the Association during the recent cholera epidemic in Basrah when they even went to the length of offering their services to nurse the sufferers.

Sheikh Naiil Fakhar next spoke in Arabic alluding to the work performed by the Association ever since its inception and pointed out the example set by Indians in public service.

His Excellency in his response referred to 'Iraq's indebtedness to the Indians for its liberation and later for their astonishing bravery in defending its out-posts: railway sations during the rising after war. His Excellency said it was an excellent thing for the Indians to have thus organised themselves into an Association for the benefit of themselves and the public and additional would help them in maintaining harmonious relations with the other communities in Basrah. He regretted Lady Dobbs had not arrived in the country th and finally thanked the Association for their kind wishes.

At about 5 p.m. H. E. took his departure when three cheers were called for and heartily given. The gathering dispersed immediately after. The Band of the 1st Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles was in attendance Bandmaster Mr. Cook was in attendance and discoursed select pieces of music during the afternoon.

The Association are very much obliged to


# SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

**GOD THE WITNESS.**

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

| PRICE | Rs. |
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| 1 Phial of liniment | 2-8 excluding postal |
| 1 box of Pills | 1-8 expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5. |

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience send oblige.
ABDUL MAJID,
c/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.
S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.
Dear Sir,
I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.
CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
BATALA.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St. 73,
2 LAHORE.


## RISKS THAT NURSES RUN

The nursing profession is an arduous one even at its best, and not the least of its disadvantages is the risk a nurse has to take of contracting disease from her patients. The experience of an Australian lady Mrs. S. Morgan, of Mica Street, Broken Hill, is interesting in this connection.

"I was helping to nurse some patients and caught Typhoid myself," Mrs. Morgan stated. "After I recovered my health was very poor for some time. I'd feel weak all day and nothing seemed to interest me. My head throbbed with nervous headache so that I couldn't bear the least noise. I'd feel quite distracted with the pain shooting through the head and got so dizzy with it that I could hardly see. Often I would have to lie down and put on bandages or wet cloths for I simply could not hold up my head.

"I went on like this for several weeks and then tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They acted most beneficially, picking up my strength in a wonderful way. As my blood became richer by their use I could feel my old energy coming back. I gladly recommend this tonic as it did me a great deal of good."

Men as well as women the world over praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day just as their parents did thirty years ago. You are making no experiment when you put your trust in this world-renowned blood and nerve tonic. Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Major T. L. Owens officer commanding the regiment and Major Atkinson, the band-president for their courtesy.

The thanks of the Association were also due to the Police authorities for the excellent arrangements made to preserve order.

It would be invidious to single out the names of gentlemen who contributed to the successful organization of the function but one must mention Dr. David, Rai Saheb Paramanand, Mr. P. Allana, Dr. Puran Singh, Mr. Dua ali Jama, and Mr. Abdul Karim whose untiring energy and willing resources alone overcome all difficulties. Their endeavours supported all the more marvellous considering the short time at their disposal.


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| O terra addio—"Aida" | *Verdi* | Fleta, Austral & Thornton | 2-054132 |
| Rondo Capriccioso—Presto, Op. 14 | *Mendelssohn* | Alfred Cortot (Pianoforte) | 05733 |
| Dance Espagnole | *Granados-Thibaud* | Jacques Thibaud (Violin) | 3 07960 |

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| "Le Coq d'Or"—Suite, Part 1 | *Rimsky-Korsakov* | Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates | D 732 |
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Gilbert and Sullivan.

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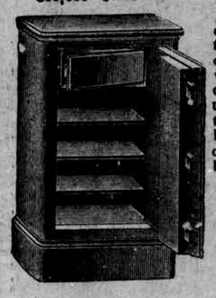

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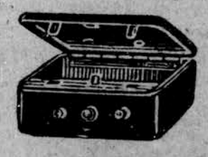

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
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